

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



JAPAN'S JOHNSTOWN

Many Thousands of People Drowned or Crushed to Death.

FLOURISHING TOWNS SWEEP AWAY.

Mountains Crumbed Away Leaving Fields Covered With Mangled Bodies—Rivers Overflowed their Banks—Tale of an Awful Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.—The steamer Gaelic, from Yokohama, brings details of the overwhelming disaster in Japan. The province of Kii, in the southwestern part of Japan, has been visited by the greatest floods known in the history of the country. Over 15,000 people have been killed. Several towns have been destroyed and others have been wrecked. The catastrophes were caused by floods in the western part of the province and by the crumbling of a mountain, which buried six villages. The early part of August was remarkable for its rains, and the rapid rise of the rivers soon became alarming. The banks of the Kinogawa stream, over 100 miles long broke near the city of Wakayama on August 10th and an ocean of water rushed out upon the fields and towns, wrecking houses, bridges, fences, temples and everything in its path. In this district 200 houses were carried away and 5,000 were ruined by the water, leaving 30,000 people dependent upon the local officials for food. Lower down the embankments of Hidakagawa were also destroyed, flooding the cultivated fields and adjacent towns. Out of fifty houses at Wakayama but two remain standing and more than fifty people lost their lives.

An official of the Nishimura district, who arrived at Wakayama August 12, reports that about 11 p.m., August 19, a sudden rise in the waters took place at Sakabuchi, and in a few minutes the floors of buildings were covered. Many houses were carried away and about 300 persons lost their lives. All villages within a radius of ten miles were more or less submerged. Choralomura several houses were washed away, leaving only eleven buildings standing. Many persons lost their lives in that district. The volume of the River Kinokuni and adjacent stream, swelled to an extraordinary extent, the rise being in some places 13 to 15 feet. No bridge over the stream could withstand the force of the flood. The river steadily rose from 6 o'clock in the evening until at midnight it began to overflow its embankments, and about four miles from the city of Wakayama the banks at the village of Iwahashi were washed away. Immediately the village and its whole neighborhood, including forty eight other hamlets, were covered by the raging waters. The depth of the flood was from 5 to 15 feet. The neighborhood, of Osaka also suffered severely. At Gaika relief is being given to several thousand people.

TOWNS SWEEP AWAY.

The embankments on the Yodogawa and Ined rivers were broken at several places August 21 and considerable damage was caused to farms, while many houses were swept away or partly wrecked. In Hongumia 180 houses were washed away and thirty persons drowned. In Higashihara, Murogoi and Neship-Margori several hundred houses were demolished and considerable loss of life occurred. In Hidakamoris 382 houses were carried away and seventy houses were damaged, while 120 persons lost their lives and fifty were injured. Five thousand people narrowly escaped death. Many houses in Tohigawara and Shihya, which are situated close to the Humana-gawa, were carried away and many lives lost. The buildings of the Kumana shrine, except one or two small temples, were swept away, but the sacred image was saved. According to a report from Jentou, in Kigashi-Motogari, about one-fourth of the buildings (over 500) and 100 persons were swept away. The Higawa river, for twenty-eight feet, and villages close to the river were flooded. About 150 houses were washed away and many persons perished. Seventy-eight houses and the Miwaka police station at Shusan were carried away.

Owing to the inundation close to the sources of the Hidakagawa vast numbers of trees were uprooted and swept upon the fields, where several thousands are now lying. About 1,200 houses of the villages close to the Tomiwa were swept away and over 500 persons were engulfed. According to investigations made at Wakayama, up to August 20, the number of houses carried away in Nishi-Mevogari was 1,092, while 508 others were demolished and 440 were damaged. The number of deaths there was 863. Other villages suffered much and the number of dead cannot be accurately determined, but for the province of Kii, it will not be below 10,000.

Bloated bodies and wreckage cover the fields for miles, and it will be months before the survivors can proceed with work. The loss in money is estimated at \$6,000,000. Relief has been sent to the ruined district, but the suffering is intense and in the outlying districts many will die from starvation.

MOUNTAINS CRUMBED AWAY.

The same rain which ruined the western part of the province of Kii, by the flood also wrought a most singular disaster at the eastern section of the same province. The rivers rose rapidly and the people in the neighborhood of Amanogawa made preparations for the emergency. While the waters were thus employed, the mountains suddenly crumbled away, obstructing communication between Tojiido-Mura and Sakamoto-Mura, and the waters in the river, which rose in consequence of the rain, were in flood. The people of the temple on an elevated piece of ground, the mountain of Saka-

Itama, at the back of the temple, suddenly came down in an avalanche, burying the entire village under ground, only the upper half of the temple being left to view. The villages of Nagato-Mura, Taisai-Mura, Myonike-Mura and Hayashi-Mura, along the Totsugawawo, were all buried under ground by the crumbling away of the Umiyabara mountain.

All the villages of Mt. Nagatom, Nuzabara and Asahi, at the entrance of the Totsugawawo, face each other and can be seen across the river, but there being no boats between these places no help could be rendered. The villages of Uyanu-Chi, Takata, Kawatan and several others were all either swept away or buried underground. The number of deaths in these villages has not yet been ascertained, but as all outlets were blocked the loss of life must have been appalling. The villages of Kasa-hya, Aobihara, Takigawa, Nojori, Yamagaki and Tama were also entirely swept away or buried by the overflowing of waters and the crumbling of mountains. The damage along the lower course of the river and the villages skirting it has not been ascertained, but it is supposed that out of fifty villages comprising Totsugawa all have suffered more or less from the disaster, and it is doubtful if one has escaped.

In all these villages farms, rice fields and houses are supposed to have been nearly or quite destroyed. The exact number of deaths in this small region is not yet known, but the district officials place it between 4,000 and 5,000. The coal mines at Takata-Mura, Yoshino and Gori also ceased in and forty miners are missing. In Shinno-Mura a landslide occurred, crushing to death eight persons, besides which forty are missing who are supposed to have been buried alive. It is impossible to furnish aid to the thousands of sufferers and many must die of hunger and thirst.

The losses in lives and money will never be known, as whole towns have been annihilated, leaving no survivors to tell the story. The wreckage is strewn along the sea coast for ninety miles. The Japanese newspapers think the loss of life does not fall below 15,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.—Japanese papers place the number of persons drowned in the flood of the 20th in the city of Wakayama and in the districts of Misaki-Mura, Higashihara, Nishi-Mura and Hidakagawa at 10,000 and the number of persons receiving relief at 20,424. The river Kinokuni swelled from 13 to 18 feet above its average level, and the embankments at the village of Jawsahi were washed away. Immediately the village and about forty-eight other hamlets were covered by the raging waters. On August 19 an enormous mass of earth fell from the mountain near the village of Tennokawa and stopped the course of the river of the same name which, being already swollen greatly, submerged the village and drowned nearly all the inhabitants. A number of villagers belonging to Tojiido took refuge in their temple on high ground, but when the land slide occurred fifty persons were buried alive.

Heroism in a Soutane.

During the war of 1870 the franciscans had killed several of the enemy's soldiers at a village near Domremy, in the Ardennes. The Germans demanded that six of the inhabitants should be given up to be shot as a reprisal. The unlucky six who were destined to meet their death in this way were surrendered about five o'clock in the afternoon, and were locked up in a room on the ground floor of the mayor's house. The Prussian officer in charge allowed the cure to visit the poor fellows, and give them religious consolation. They had their hands tied behind their backs, and their legs were tied too; and he found them in such a state of prostration that they scarcely understood what he said to them. Two had fainted, and another was delirious from fever. Among these poor men was one who seemed to be about forty years of age, a widower, with five young children depending wholly upon him for their support. At first he seemed to listen to the priest's words with resignation; finally, overcome with despair, he broke into the most fearful imprecations; then, passing from despair into deep sorrow, he wept over his poor children reduced to beggary and possibly death, and wished that they had been given up to the Prussians with him. All the good priest's efforts to calm this broken heart were useless. He went out and walked slowly to the guard room, where the officer was smoking a large clay pipe, and puffing out great clouds of smoke. He listened to the priest without interruption, who spoke as follows: "Captain, six hostages have been given up to you who will be shot before many hours are over; not one of them fired on your troops, and, as the culprits have escaped, your object is not to punish the guilty but to make an example of them, that the same thing may not occur in another place. It cannot signify to you if you shoot Meier or Paul, James or John; in fact, I should say that the more you kill the more you live. Happily, the terrible drama did not end here; for a Prussian commander, hearing what had taken place, liberated the six hostages in consequence of the priest's heroism.—'Noble Words and Noble Deeds.'"

A Product of Chicago Civilization.

CHICAGO, September 19.—A paper here says: On the northwest corner of Cottage Grove avenue and College Place stands a fine double four-story brown-stone front building. Over the stoop is a sign bearing the words "College of Life." Here resides about fourteen men, mostly gray-headed, and about thirteen women, mostly young and good-looking. The head of the household is Dr. Cyrus E. Teed. What the College of Life is, and what the twenty-eight people are after is something of a puzzle. There is a widespread belief that they live together for anything but for a holy or good purpose, but according to their own representations they are religious and scientific reformers. They are holding a new theory concerning married life, and that theory is related to "goodness and immortality." They look up to Dr. Teed as an

inspired teacher, and some say as a Christ. The paper prints interviews with a number of husbands whose wives have deserted them and joined the Teed aggregation. The husbands unadvisedly denounce Teed as breaker-up of happy homes.

THE STUDY OF SELF.

The Way to a Proper Valuation of Ourselves and Our Attainments.

It is a little singular that a quality which is really essential to decency, not to say excellence, is yet one capable of producing a deterioration of character, quite as low in its descent as its opposite is lofty in its altitude, says Harper's Bazar. For a certain amount of consciousness of ourselves is good and necessary, while too great an amount is debasing and unworthy. Without a proper pride, as it is called, where are we? We are almost without self-respect. For pride of a proper kind keeps one in the observance of those lesser duties, which not to observe would render one recreant in one's own estimate. It will allow one to do nothing at odds with one's ideal of honor, of honesty, of civility, of kindness, and where religious props and ways are missing, it keeps one from much of the evil that lies in wait. If it is not good morale in itself it enforces good manners, and leads the way to good morals by such regard of the real reason and motive of good manners as springs from the Golden Rule, if having nothing to do with that rule in itself. But, indulged beyond a proper point, this characteristic is capable of assuming a double mask, either aspect of which is hateful. It has on the one side arrogance, an expression of self utterly out of proportion with right and truth, where the Christian gathers to admire itself in the wisdom and virtue and admirable quality that there may be in question, and if he does not exclaim: "I am Sir Oranoid, and when I speak let no dog bark." He thinks it, and therefore bears himself as if he were infallible. It is into this detestable quality that pride of birth and pride of money merge themselves. Adversitious circumstances as both birth and money are, the person who manifests pride in them, and claims superiority because of them, acquires unconsciously a haughty manner that makes him not only unbearable but laughable, the laughableness being only the external manifestation of the undervaluation of the facts of one's individuality, and showing, on the whole, his nobility and worth than there might have been, without either high birth or great wealth, inasmuch as pride in material and perishable things is less to be esteemed than pride in spiritual ones. A man of proper pride could never arrogate to himself the possession of the merest trifle that was not really his; he would consider it as all of a piece with any other dishonesty, and he will never drag his name in the dust of assertion, struggle and dissent; but an arrogant man, assuming to be the equal of his superiors, is never anything but a ridiculous object to those whose finer senses are not offended by him.

The other aspect of this double mask is that presented by the activity of vanity and self-conceit. Not that the presence of vanity always implies that of an overweening conceit, it may be that its possessor by no means overestimates a particle of his powers or belongings; he may have all that of which he is vain, and he may have a marvel of capacity or beauty or whatever it is that he most values in his category. When the preacher said: "All is vanity," he meant to use the literal signification of the word—all is hollowiness, and sometimes we attach to word and idea of falsity and pretence, which, as the word is now used, is erroneous, as one is vain only of what one actually possesses, or sincerely thinks he possesses, and vanity pure and simple is as much an expression of active interest in one's self as any thing else. There is, indeed, a certain questionable variety of vanity which is so spurious and deplorable as hardly to be claimed by either pride or vanity, and is to be classed under the head of self-righteousness; but kept out of sight it does not special harm to any one, and if it does so clog his moral endeavor, acts only as a stimulant to the possessor; always odious in the angelic and superior eyes, it is only when it becomes so overlapping as to obtrude itself upon earthly neighbors that it becomes odious to them; or when it is founded on next to nothing that it makes its victim absurd; it is then a form of self-conceit that is an abomination in all eyes and ears. To the self-conceit person the outer walks is a trial; the rat of mankind are wipers with his head in the clouds, and so loftily that he falls to the people on which his feet stumble, or the party-color with which his folly has dressed him like Harlequin. On the whole, if in some relations there is any bracing or stimulating quality in the possession of a certain amount of pride, yet its abuse is so tempting and so easy that one is led to think it would be better when the good fairy gives gifts to doline that one altogether, indulging no vanity and running no danger of trampling over the weak and poor-spirited. The safe and wise maxim, "know thyself," which used to be worked by little maidens on their book-markers, in the days of perforated paper, points out the way to a proper valuation of ourselves and our attainments. Possibly no one ever really acquired the knowledge thoroughly or accurately; but he who has endeavored to do so cannot help agreeing with the poet when he writes:

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control—These three lead man to sovereign power."

"I think we shall have to try again," remarked the photographer, as he critically examined the negative. "The expression is too stern and forbidding." The negative is all right," said the customer, picking up his hat. "All I wanted was a portrait to send to my wife's mother. She's thinking of visiting in this summer."

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

A pilgrimage to Oka, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul society, took place yesterday. The feast of Notre Dame de Pitie was suitably observed at the church of that name on Sunday last.

Rev. Abbe Marre is acting as assistant cure at Notre Dame, to replace Rev. Abbe Gibaud, who is dangerously ill. Archbishop Eugene, the father of the Queen Regent of Spain, has for some time been studying theology in the Seminary of Olmutz.

One of the best known of Montreal's singers, who has always freely given his services to charitable concerts, is about to enter the Society of Jesus.

The Pope has addressed a protest to the French Government against its action in prohibiting the bishops and clergy from taking part in the elections.

The Diocese of Detroit has this year sent twenty-two ecclesiastical students to St. Charles College, Killbuck City, Md., and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

While there are over a million people in Arkansas, less than 10,400 are Catholics, and while there are 250,000 colored people in the State, less than 250 are Catholics.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

A pilgrimage to Oka, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul society, took place yesterday. The feast of Notre Dame de Pitie was suitably observed at the church of that name on Sunday last.

Rev. Abbe Marre is acting as assistant cure at Notre Dame, to replace Rev. Abbe Gibaud, who is dangerously ill. Archbishop Eugene, the father of the Queen Regent of Spain, has for some time been studying theology in the Seminary of Olmutz.

One of the best known of Montreal's singers, who has always freely given his services to charitable concerts, is about to enter the Society of Jesus.

The Pope has addressed a protest to the French Government against its action in prohibiting the bishops and clergy from taking part in the elections.

The Diocese of Detroit has this year sent twenty-two ecclesiastical students to St. Charles College, Killbuck City, Md., and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

While there are over a million people in Arkansas, less than 10,400 are Catholics, and while there are 250,000 colored people in the State, less than 250 are Catholics.

Broadclothes have taken charge of the spiritual interests of the numerous Catholic settlers in the territory of Oklahoma. They have obtained grants of land for the foundation of eight churches and parishes.

The Jesuit Fathers of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City, have opened an evening class for the instruction in the classics of young men who desire to enter the priesthood and cannot afford to go to college.

Mgr. Altmayr, the Latin Archbishop of Baghdad, had an interview with the Shah during his visit to Paris, and received assurances from him that his Catholic subjects should enjoy full religious liberty so long as he ruled in Persia.

The newly established Catholic University at Freiburg, Switzerland, is to be opened in November. Professors from all countries have been engaged to facilitate the studies of foreign students by giving instruction in their respective languages.

The Dwaeger-Empress Augusta has presented a crucifix and two candlesticks to Dr. Kohnell for the chapel in the military hospital in Hannover. Her Majesty is going to take the waters at Suhlengrad, a place she has rarely for never visited for such a purpose before.

Mrs. Sequin, of Quebec, for nine months deprived of the use of her legs, and suffering from cancer on the breast, was cured on September 23 miraculously and in an instant, at St. Anne's Shrine there, while venerating the saint's relics. The miracle was witnessed by 200 pilgrims.

Amongst the matters discussed by the German Bishops of Fulda is the question of the use to be made of the sum of twenty million marks (one million sterling) paid by the Government as arrears of the Ecclesiastical Budget, which was suspended during the Kulturkampf.

The Holy Father has erected a new Vicariate Apostolic in mid-Africa, and has entrusted its direction to the Fathers of Cardinal Lavergne. The territory of which the vicariate is composed lies near the Great Lakes, and opens upon an immense field of action to the untiring missionaries.

The dwelling in which Archbishop Carroll, the first Catholic Bishop of the United States, was born in 1735, is being torn down. This edifice, which is the property of I. S. Wilson, editor of the Marlboro Gazette was without doubt one of the oldest landmarks in Prince George's County, Md.—Altoona, Pa., Times

A Christian tribe surrounded by Pagans, has just been discovered in the heart of Africa. They had never before seen a white man. While their religious ideas are crude, still they have a priesthood, the cross and other emblems of Christianity. They are believed to have been exiled from Abyssinia about 800 years ago.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

A pilgrimage to Oka, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul society, took place yesterday. The feast of Notre Dame de Pitie was suitably observed at the church of that name on Sunday last.

Rev. Abbe Marre is acting as assistant cure at Notre Dame, to replace Rev. Abbe Gibaud, who is dangerously ill. Archbishop Eugene, the father of the Queen Regent of Spain, has for some time been studying theology in the Seminary of Olmutz.

One of the best known of Montreal's singers, who has always freely given his services to charitable concerts, is about to enter the Society of Jesus.

The Pope has addressed a protest to the French Government against its action in prohibiting the bishops and clergy from taking part in the elections.

The Diocese of Detroit has this year sent twenty-two ecclesiastical students to St. Charles College, Killbuck City, Md., and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

While there are over a million people in Arkansas, less than 10,400 are Catholics, and while there are 250,000 colored people in the State, less than 250 are Catholics.

Broadclothes have taken charge of the spiritual interests of the numerous Catholic settlers in the territory of Oklahoma. They have obtained grants of land for the foundation of eight churches and parishes.

The Jesuit Fathers of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City, have opened an evening class for the instruction in the classics of young men who desire to enter the priesthood and cannot afford to go to college.

Mgr. Altmayr, the Latin Archbishop of Baghdad, had an interview with the Shah during his visit to Paris, and received assurances from him that his Catholic subjects should enjoy full religious liberty so long as he ruled in Persia.

The newly established Catholic University at Freiburg, Switzerland, is to be opened in November. Professors from all countries have been engaged to facilitate the studies of foreign students by giving instruction in their respective languages.

The Dwaeger-Empress Augusta has presented a crucifix and two candlesticks to Dr. Kohnell for the chapel in the military hospital in Hannover. Her Majesty is going to take the waters at Suhlengrad, a place she has rarely for never visited for such a purpose before.

Mrs. Sequin, of Quebec, for nine months deprived of the use of her legs, and suffering from cancer on the breast, was cured on September 23 miraculously and in an instant, at St. Anne's Shrine there, while venerating the saint's relics. The miracle was witnessed by 200 pilgrims.

Amongst the matters discussed by the German Bishops of Fulda is the question of the use to be made of the sum of twenty million marks (one million sterling) paid by the Government as arrears of the Ecclesiastical Budget, which was suspended during the Kulturkampf.

The Holy Father has erected a new Vicariate Apostolic in mid-Africa, and has entrusted its direction to the Fathers of Cardinal Lavergne. The territory of which the vicariate is composed lies near the Great Lakes, and opens upon an immense field of action to the untiring missionaries.

The dwelling in which Archbishop Carroll, the first Catholic Bishop of the United States, was born in 1735, is being torn down. This edifice, which is the property of I. S. Wilson, editor of the Marlboro Gazette was without doubt one of the oldest landmarks in Prince George's County, Md.—Altoona, Pa., Times

A Christian tribe surrounded by Pagans, has just been discovered in the heart of Africa. They had never before seen a white man. While their religious ideas are crude, still they have a priesthood, the cross and other emblems of Christianity. They are believed to have been exiled from Abyssinia about 800 years ago.

A HORRIBLE DISASTER.

Thousands of Tons of Rock fall From the Citadel at Quebec.

Leaving Death and Devastation in its Wake—Hundreds of Persons Buried Alive and Houses Totally Demolished—Some Heartrending Scenes in the Search for the Unfortunates Among the Ruins.

QUEBEC, September 19.—About 7:30 o'clock this evening the whole city was thrown into intense excitement by a report that a great cliff slide had occurred in Champlain street. Thousands of people flocked to the scene to find that the report was true. Several thousand tons of solid rock had crashed down with terrific force from almost under the King's Bastion on the Citadel, and a little distance west of the end of Dufferin terrace. It completely demolished seven stone and brick dwelling houses on Champlain street, some three hundred feet below. The B. Battery, police force and fire brigade corps were early on the scene and rendered valuable assistance.

Some scenes were witnessed which were extremely heartrending. A young boy named Paver was released from the ruins. He, however, begged pitifully to be allowed to remain and die with his mother and sister, who were also buried nearby. He, as well as his parents and sisters, were removed alive, but badly wounded. A man named Barryman was found nearly pinned solidly under a huge rock. He was speaking to friends around him who were unable at the time to remove an immense boulder and relieve him from his agonizing position, as the rock was in such a position that it was feared that when it was moved it would cause his death.

MANY WERE IN THE RINS. Up to 11:30 p.m. there were six bodies taken from the ruins, viz.: Thomas Farrell and two of his children, two children named Burke, and one unknown child. Farrell's mother-in-law, Mrs. Allen, and her husband, were still in the ruins. About twenty-five persons were removed from the debris badly injured. Some have broken arms and legs, others badly crushed and mutilated in all respects. It is supposed that at least fifty persons are yet under the ruins. The roadway is blocked with solid boulders to the height of fifteen feet in some places.

All the wounded who were removed from the ruins were carried on stretchers to the Marine and Fisheries department, where several physicians and surgeons looked after them. Several of the wounded were taken in waggons to different hospitals.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF. Communication with Diamond Harbor and Cape Blanc is completely cut off by the land slide, which covers the road in a solid mass from some 300 feet in length and from fifteen to twenty-five in height. Telegraph, telephone and electric light wires are all down.

It is impossible to say at present writing how many are dead and wounded, but everyone is working heroically under difficult circumstances, as the night is intensely dark and a strong gale is blowing.

CRIES OF THE WOUNDED. MIDNIGHT.—At this hour the awful extent and terrible character of the disaster is only beginning to be understood. There are many more under the debris than was at first imagined. Under some houses crushed cries of "help!" "help!" are heard and no immediate help can be given them. One old soldier named Maybray, bearer of several medals of merit, who fought in the Crimean war, is heard shouting "For God's sake do assist me!" Although the soldiers and citizens are working like Trojans very little progress is made in recovering the bodies owing to the stupendous mass of rock and debris encumbering the ruins.

ABOUT 175 BODIES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE BURIED UNDER THE DEBRIS. The body of a woman named Mrs. Barryman has just been pulled out of the debris. It was mangled and bleeding, and presented such a sight as to affect the strongest man. More rocks are still crumbling down.

The people of the locality are feeling with dread, lest the whole boulder forming the highest point of Quebec will give way. Help is coming in abundance from all quarters of the city.

Accidents are occurring every moment to the rescuers. The crashing of timbers and the rolling of huge masses of rock put the lives and limbs of the volunteers in continual danger. Physicians and clergymen are on the spot ready to administer to the first sufferer rescued from the ruins.

DUFFERIN TERRACE UNDERMINED. The mass of rock detached from the cliffside left a vacant space of extraordinary dimensions. It has worked immediately under the Dufferin Terrace, undermining the support of that great promenade so that it is now unsafe. The northeast bastion of the Citadel is perpendicular with the cliff-side. Huge rocks are still manning the locality, hanging as they are on the flank of the mountain. Ten corpses and sixteen wounded are now taken out. The work is still carried on, but it will take several days to haul out all the bodies.

LOOKING FOR LOVED ONES. The damage will, it is said, exceed \$100,000. The houses in the locality were built of stone and brick and inhabited by whiplaborers, etc. The scenes witnessed at the place of disaster are heartrending. A mother seeks her child, there a desolate man digs in the debris in the hope of finding his wife. "Ours" and "yours" are the words of the confusion in such that no one can describe them.

The first chapter in the history of a young woman's love is "Chap" won.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE

The Modern Peter the Hermit at His Home in Algiers, on the Site of Ancient Carthage—The Champion of African Slaves

We extract a most interesting account of the famous Cardinal Lavigerie, who has aroused the sympathies of the civilized world in his efforts to suppress the African slave trade.

It is no easy matter to catch Charles-Marie Cardinal Allmand Lavigerie, Primate of North Africa, Metropolitan of Algiers, and Archbishop of Carthage, at home in the course of a brief visit to the French colony on the southern shores of the Mediterranean.

Upon arriving at Algiers, and inquiring at the semi-Oriental chapter-house facing the new Cathedral cathedral where His Eminence is at the Palais de St. Eugene on the hill overlooking the bay, you may be told that he has just started for Blarka, where he spends a certain amount of time at a modest villa looking out upon the desert of Sahara.

It is probable enough that you will find that he has gone on to Tunis, or rather to his court suburb, La Marsa, where his "palace," which reminds one rather of a Bordaise chateau in the midst of a vineyard than of an episcopal residence, gleams white in the sunlight, not far from the tumble down building where the woe-begone Bey of Tunis dreams away the best part of the year, and, the mere shadow of a shade, maintains his semblance of sovereignty.

There is something extremely fascinating about a visit to

THE SITE OF ANCIENT CARTHAGE

under any circumstances, but if you are so fortunate as to find Cardinal Lavigerie at home at La Marsa, and if, after having been taken over his plain though spacious residence, you are privileged to accompany him along the primitive roads which lead up to the hill where once stood the Byrsa (or citadel), you will, while listening to his animated description of all that he has already done and still hopes to do, be able to form some notion of his marvellous energy and versatility.

AS ASTUTIOUS AS THE POPE

Never spends twenty minutes at table, lives in his house as he would under a tent, whether it be Algiers or at Carthage, and the only room in the palace of La Marsa which contains anything of value is the fine library on the floor above the Cardinal's own apartments.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN IRELAND

Encouraging Reports from Many Sections of the Country. The potential effect of the late League of the Cross Convention at Thurles is day by day becoming more apparent.

SOME OF HIS LIFE AND WORK

Like most really able men, he is very reluctant to say much about himself, and the best way of obtaining the required information is to lead the conversation on to the great question which now absorbs nearly all his thoughts, namely, the suppression of the slave trade in Central Africa.

Songarron, and Senor Carvajal, the two last named of whom are Republicans. All this, said much more, relating to the Dark Continent, the cardinal tells you in his study at the Palais de St. Eugene, which was formerly the residence of the French Consul-General, who started from there to drive to the Kabash when he got

THE HISTORIC ZEPHYRUS

with the Day's fan, which brought about the conquest of Algeria by France. Born at Bayonne in October, 1825, of well-to-do parents, young Lavigerie manifested from childhood a marked predilection for the priesthood, and at the age of fifteen his father sent him to the Petit Seminaire de St. Nicholas, of which Abbe Dupanloup, afterwards the Bishop of Orleans, was then Superior, and where he had as fellow students several future French prelates like himself.

THE MASSACRE OF THE CHRISTIANS

occurred in Syria during the winter of 1860-61, Abbe Lavigerie was sent out to distribute the relief so urgently required. At the sum of about 120,000 francs, he was authorized in France, and the ability which Abbe Lavigerie showed in its distribution earned for him the Legion of Honor, so rarely given to ecclesiastics, from the Emperor Napoleon, and the post of prelate in the Pontifical household from Pius IX.

THE BREACH WHICH OCCURRED

between Marshal McMahon and himself soon after his appointment. Cardinal Lavigerie is one of the best-natured and kind-hearted men, but you can gather from his references to this painful incident, that he has never forgiven, and will never forget, even if he has forgiven, the marshal's treatment of him in this matter.

THE CARDINAL'S VISIT TO OXFORD

who was at Oxford the college mate of Gladstone, Pusey, Hurrell, Froude, Keble and others, who was ordained in the English Church, and was one of the select university preachers and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, but who is now a Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church, which he joined over forty years ago. This is another of England's vigorous old men. He is older than either Gladstone or the O'Gorman Mahon; he is almost as old as the nineteenth century, for he was born in 1801.

FITS

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

of meetings to be held in aid of the Father-Mother-Child Society. It is to be hoped Dublin has no objection in doing so, in connection with the great O'Connell anniversary. The time is drawing on, and if anything worthy of the occasion is to be accomplished, it seems now about high time the capital was making some practical move.

FOUR OCTOGENARIANS

Venerable Englishmen in Harness at Four Scores—Newman, Manning and Gladstone—An Irish Patriot.

LONDON, August 22.—Last week I had the privilege of seeing four men who are among the oldest and yet most vigorous men in the United Kingdom. Three of them are famous wherever the English language is spoken. Down in bustling Birmingham there is one quiet spot. It is the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. If you were to happen within the walls of the Oratory some day just as the hour when sunset is being followed by twilight, you might hear stealing down the long, silent corridors of the building sweet strains of music drawn from the strings of a violin by a skilled and delicate touch.

JOHN BERRY NEWMAN

who was at Oxford the college mate of Gladstone, Pusey, Hurrell, Froude, Keble and others, who was ordained in the English Church, and was one of the select university preachers and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, but who is now a Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church, which he joined over forty years ago. This is another of England's vigorous old men.

THE CARDINAL'S VISIT TO OXFORD

who was at Oxford the college mate of Gladstone, Pusey, Hurrell, Froude, Keble and others, who was ordained in the English Church, and was one of the select university preachers and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, but who is now a Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church, which he joined over forty years ago. This is another of England's vigorous old men.

THE CARDINAL'S VISIT TO OXFORD

who was at Oxford the college mate of Gladstone, Pusey, Hurrell, Froude, Keble and others, who was ordained in the English Church, and was one of the select university preachers and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, but who is now a Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church, which he joined over forty years ago.

THE CARDINAL'S VISIT TO OXFORD

who was at Oxford the college mate of Gladstone, Pusey, Hurrell, Froude, Keble and others, who was ordained in the English Church, and was one of the select university preachers and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, but who is now a Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church, which he joined over forty years ago.

THE CARDINAL'S VISIT TO OXFORD

who was at Oxford the college mate of Gladstone, Pusey, Hurrell, Froude, Keble and others, who was ordained in the English Church, and was one of the select university preachers and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, but who is now a Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church, which he joined over forty years ago.

THE CARDINAL'S VISIT TO OXFORD

who was at Oxford the college mate of Gladstone, Pusey, Hurrell, Froude, Keble and others, who was ordained in the English Church, and was one of the select university preachers and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, but who is now a Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church, which he joined over forty years ago.

HENRY EDWARD CARDINAL MANNING

Archbishop of Westminster, and head of the Roman Hierarchy in England. Cardinal Newman was the son of a banker. Cardinal Manning was the son of a respectable merchant and member of Parliament, and so, like the former, was in a position to obtain a good education. Both the young men were together at Oxford, and Manning was much influenced by the finer and more powerful mind of Newman.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

—AT THE TIME OF THE— CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by millions of people who have visited it, is unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so forth. THE CRUCIFIXION, by the artist JOHN W. MANNING, is a masterpiece of art, and is now on exhibition at the Grand Gallery, No. 10, Broadway, New York. It is a masterpiece of art, and is now on exhibition at the Grand Gallery, No. 10, Broadway, New York.

THE IRISH SUPERSTITIONS

How the People of the Emerald Isle Regard the Visitations of Certain Birds.

Edgar L. Wakeman writes from Cahoon as follows: The superstitions of the peasant folk of any country are not only interesting with thought, feeling and belief, but through them much of the inner history of a people can often be traced. Ireland is particularly rich in these forgivable vagaries.

REMARKS OF CANDLES USED AT WAKES

How the People of the Emerald Isle Regard the Visitations of Certain Birds.

Edgar L. Wakeman writes from Cahoon as follows: The superstitions of the peasant folk of any country are not only interesting with thought, feeling and belief, but through them much of the inner history of a people can often be traced. Ireland is particularly rich in these forgivable vagaries.

MR. GLADSTONE

in the fine park around Hawarden Castle the other day. His lean form was slightly bent. He walked with his head bowed, as though in meditation. It would be difficult to tell from the expression on the striking face of the old man what he was thinking of.

MR. GLADSTONE

in the fine park around Hawarden Castle the other day. His lean form was slightly bent. He walked with his head bowed, as though in meditation. It would be difficult to tell from the expression on the striking face of the old man what he was thinking of.

MR. GLADSTONE

in the fine park around Hawarden Castle the other day. His lean form was slightly bent. He walked with his head bowed, as though in meditation. It would be difficult to tell from the expression on the striking face of the old man what he was thinking of.

MR. GLADSTONE

in the fine park around Hawarden Castle the other day. His lean form was slightly bent. He walked with his head bowed, as though in meditation. It would be difficult to tell from the expression on the striking face of the old man what he was thinking of.

MR. GLADSTONE

in the fine park around Hawarden Castle the other day. His lean form was slightly bent. He walked with his head bowed, as though in meditation. It would be difficult to tell from the expression on the striking face of the old man what he was thinking of.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by millions of people who have visited it, is unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so forth.

THE IRISH SUPERSTITIONS

How the People of the Emerald Isle Regard the Visitations of Certain Birds.

Edgar L. Wakeman writes from Cahoon as follows: The superstitions of the peasant folk of any country are not only interesting with thought, feeling and belief, but through them much of the inner history of a people can often be traced.

REMARKS OF CANDLES USED AT WAKES

How the People of the Emerald Isle Regard the Visitations of Certain Birds.

Edgar L. Wakeman writes from Cahoon as follows: The superstitions of the peasant folk of any country are not only interesting with thought, feeling and belief, but through them much of the inner history of a people can often be traced.

MR. GLADSTONE

in the fine park around Hawarden Castle the other day. His lean form was slightly bent. He walked with his head bowed, as though in meditation.

MR. GLADSTONE

in the fine park around Hawarden Castle the other day. His lean form was slightly bent. He walked with his head bowed, as though in meditation. It would be difficult to tell from the expression on the striking face of the old man what he was thinking of.

MR. GLADSTONE

in the fine park around Hawarden Castle the other day. His lean form was slightly bent. He walked with his head bowed, as though in meditation.

MR. GLADSTONE

in the fine park around Hawarden Castle the other day. His lean form was slightly bent. He walked with his head bowed, as though in meditation. It would be difficult to tell from the expression on the striking face of the old man what he was thinking of.

MR. GLADSTONE

in the fine park around Hawarden Castle the other day. His lean form was slightly bent. He walked with his head bowed, as though in meditation. It would be difficult to tell from the expression on the striking face of the old man what he was thinking of.

This is a tract on the evil eye. The evil eye is a curse which is said to be cast upon a person by the gaze of another person. It is a superstition which is common in many parts of the world.

A HOME IN THE WEST

Join the great army of homeseekers secure 480 acres of government land in Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain or Mouse River districts of Dakota.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS

What a Jewish Contemporary says on Subject. Among the details of the vexed question to how much or how little religion and moral shall be taught in the Public Schools.

Among the details of the vexed question to how much or how little religion and moral shall be taught in the Public Schools. The reading of the Bible has taken a prominent place in the Hebrew Journal.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations.

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations. The amount of 160 acres of land is a reasonable amount, and also, there are not liable obligations incurred in other countries.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations. The amount of 160 acres of land is a reasonable amount, and also, there are not liable obligations incurred in other countries.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations. The amount of 160 acres of land is a reasonable amount, and also, there are not liable obligations incurred in other countries.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations. The amount of 160 acres of land is a reasonable amount, and also, there are not liable obligations incurred in other countries.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations. The amount of 160 acres of land is a reasonable amount, and also, there are not liable obligations incurred in other countries.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations. The amount of 160 acres of land is a reasonable amount, and also, there are not liable obligations incurred in other countries.

HERE AND HEREAFTER.

Across the field of daily work... Run the footprints leading—where... Run they cast or run they wash...

THE CRONIN MURDER.

Sensational Story as to How a Bogus Corpse was to Have been Found in the Thames.

The Misapplication of the Clan-na-Gael Funds... The Informer, Le Caron Said to be Examined around Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 17.—Day by day the revelations in the Cronin case are becoming more interesting and sensational. The laying bare of that part of the plot against Dr. Cronin which contemplated the discovery of his alleged corpse in the Thames, at London, has created the biggest sensation yet.

John F. Beggs went to New York May 7, where he met Bill Starkey, a Chicago fugitive from justice, now in Canada, and some New York members of the Clan-na-Gael. They conferred together at Sweeney's hotel, and it was arranged that a steward on a steamer of the Iman line was to take the box to Liverpool. A certain Chicago man sailed from New York early and arrived in Liverpool late in March. Member of the Parnell party who were anxious to put an end to Irish political and factional murders heard of his presence in England and put a detective on his track.

A small carrier in the Post office is said to be responsible for a story to the effect that Le Caron, the British spy, who testified in the Parnell case, is once more in Chicago. The tale as published is that while O'Brien was asserting his mail a man came to the window and asked the address of a certain Englishman who used to be connected with the Western British-American. O'Brien had a friend standing there at the time, and he at once declared, "Why, that's Le Caron." He claimed to know the spy very well, and rushed outside to greet the man supposed to be Le Caron. When he got into the office, O'Brien's friend said he could not find the man, and that he would take an oath that the man was Le Caron. There has been some talk of the spy's giving testimony in the Cronin case, and the story told by Mall Carver O'Brien gives some color to the rumor that Le Caron will appear on the stand. O'Brien's statement, however, could not be confirmed.

THE CHICAGOAN leased a cottage below Woolwich, near the river, on April 6, and it was to this house the cab driver was to take himself, the cadaver and the surgeon. The corpse was to be mutilated, dressed in Cronin's clothes and thrown into the river. To further complete the identification various letters in a correct imitation of the handwriting of Cronin and addressed to Scotland Yard, purporting to be copies of correspondence with the English detective bureau, were to be put into the pockets of the coat, together with forged notes of testimony to be given before the Parnell commission, all in a good imitation of the dead doctor's handwriting. These alleged duplicates of letters to Scotland Yard were to cover a period of nine years. All this was to show that Cronin was a factor to the Irish cause and had been killed in London, having come to the British capital to give testimony in the Parnell case. Letter heads of the Scotland Yard bureau were secured through a member of the "physical force" party in Parliament, and letters to Cronin written thereon specifying as to money to be paid him for coming to London to give his testimony before the Parnell commission.

COULDS CLOSING ABOUT BEGGIS. It would appear that Mr. Edward Spelman, of Peoria, protests so much when he denounces that he had turned over the correspondence between himself and Beggs in reference to the appointment of a trial committee in Camp No. 20 to the State's Attorney, Isaacmab. Mr. Longnecker is free to say that he has the correspondence in his possession. It was largely on the strength of this correspondence that Beggs was indicted, and both Mr. Mills and Mr. Hyatt regard it as strong evidence in itself and as strongly corroborative of other circumstances developed in the case. Had Mr. Spelman not produced this correspondence he would have gotten into serious trouble himself. In the correspondence Beggs intimated that he, as senior guardian, had the right to name the committee for the trial of Cronin.

THE RAISING OF THE FUND for the defense of the suspects is causing an anxiety to the friends of the accused only second in its intensity to that attendant upon the outcome of the trial. In fact, it may be considered in some respects greater than the verdict, inasmuch as about it there is no uncertainty. The money for the defense must be raised. There can be no dodging it. The size of this fund can scarcely be realized by the general public, and it is safe to say that its present size, together with its inevitable growth, is almost overwhelming to those who are engaged in raising it. The payment of the legal talent engaged in the defense forms by no means the greatest part of the expenditure. The expenses of a number of fugitives wanted badly by the prosecution are to be paid, together with those of their families. But what is believed to be at least, if not the largest item to be met is that required by a large sized contingent of squatters, who last upon hard money to keep their mouths shut. The number of persons in this contingent is estimated by a prominent member of the Clan-na-Gael to be between thirty-five and forty. The committee representing the defense has "kicked hard" against paying this money; but, without avail. If it is not paid the contingent can quickly get it from the prosecution by selling their knowledge. It is estimated that the entire expense attendant upon the defense and the collateral branches represented by would be squatters and families of fugitives, which must be supplied is not far from \$100,000.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The Times today carries a story which puts in explicit form the vague charges current for some time concerning misappropriation of the Clan-na-Gael funds, by the secretary of that organization.

Thomas H. Rensselaer, of New York. The charges are made in this instance by James Tierney, of Brooklyn, treasurer of the executive board of the order. Under date of September 12 Tierney wrote a letter to Dr. F. Cronin, of this city, senior guardian of Camp No. 205, acknowledging the receipt of the titles from Camp No. 265 for the May term sent to him direct, and saying that he had received no percentage from Secretary Rensselaer for the term ending May 31. Tierney says Rensselaer will turn over to him no money because he (Tierney) refused to pay a printing bill of \$1,100 and because he gave \$500 to two members of the executive board.

AN INVESTIGATION REQUIRED.

Dr. Cronin presented the letter at a meeting of Camp No. 205 Monday evening, and moved that a resolution be adopted denouncing the action of the secretary of the Executive board, and calling for an investigation of the Executive board to investigate the matter. Dr. Cronin's motion was lost, and he then resigned his office of senior guardian. Quarterly, each camp through the United States makes up an account of all moneys coming into the camp during the term. Ten per cent of that entire amount is laid aside by the treasurer of the camp and in time turned over by him to his senior guardian. This title of all sums received by the camp is in turn forwarded by the senior guardian to the secretary of the executive board. The aggregate receipts of all these percentages goes into a half score or more of funds, at the least so it is alleged by the board, for the furtherance of home rule in Ireland. The money is sent directly to the executive secretary, and under the constitution should be turned over by him to the treasurer. Rensselaer refuses to turn over any more money to Tierney, and the latter retaliates by informing the camps that the funds they have forwarded never reached him. In this way the effect of the deadlock in the executive board will be extended through the order, and a merry time is in view. The Times' story characterizes Rensselaer's conduct as evidence of misappropriation of Clan funds by the present heads of the organization, the repetition of acts similar to those which Dr. Cronin threatened to expose, and thereby cost his death.

From information received by the prosecution it would appear that a grocer named K. dy, who had a store on North Sedgwick street and disappeared shortly after the plans for the murder of Cronin were laid, was the one to whom was entrusted the task of carrying the tin box containing Cronin's clothes to London. He waited in New York for many days until the association was consummated, received the box and saw it safely aboard on the ship bound for Liverpool. It was landed there safely and transferred to London, where it is now. Until now it was thought the box was still in New York, but this does not appear to be the case. What disposition was made of the box and clothing is unknown.

HAS LE CARON RETURNED.

A small carrier in the Post office is said to be responsible for a story to the effect that Le Caron, the British spy, who testified in the Parnell case, is once more in Chicago. The tale as published is that while O'Brien was asserting his mail a man came to the window and asked the address of a certain Englishman who used to be connected with the Western British-American. O'Brien had a friend standing there at the time, and he at once declared, "Why, that's Le Caron." He claimed to know the spy very well, and rushed outside to greet the man supposed to be Le Caron. When he got into the office, O'Brien's friend said he could not find the man, and that he would take an oath that the man was Le Caron. There has been some talk of the spy's giving testimony in the Cronin case, and the story told by Mall Carver O'Brien gives some color to the rumor that Le Caron will appear on the stand. O'Brien's statement, however, could not be confirmed.

FRIENDS OF THE EMPIRE.

Chamberlain Tells What the Unionist Alliance Should be. LONDON, September 18.—Speaking at a political meeting at Huddersfield last evening Joseph Chamberlain predicted that the alliance between the Liberal Unionists and Conservatives would continue until the agitation in favor of the separation of England from Ireland was killed. He thought at the time the alliance was formed it meant his sacrificing for a long time many cherished political objects, but he had found that he had not been called upon to make any sacrifices. The Government was carrying much Liberal legislation through parliament. The Unionist leaders had learned to work together and trust each other. He agreed with the suggestion of Lord Hartington that a new national party ought to be formed, pledged to effect internal reforms in Great Britain and Ireland, and whose policy should be the maintenance of the unity and strengthening of the Empire. The Gladstonians, he said, are breaking up; their centre of gravity is now in their toll; they have lost all its directing energy. The sections of the Gladstone party are adopting political heresies and favoring resistance to the law and Socialism. If a new party was formed, its programme should be, as far removed from the doctrines of the ultra-Radicals as from the fossil Toryism of the past. He was confident many Gladstonians would be glad to adhere to such a new party, which would constitute a strong parliamentary power.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

Has reached the front rank as the most productive grain-raising region on the continent. Soil richer than the valley of the Nile. Single countries raise millions of bushels of grain yearly. Single stations ship from 300,000 to 900,000 bushels of grain each year. Abundant opportunities still open to the homeseeker. For further information, maps, rates, etc., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

The Sign of the Cross.

The devotion of the early Christians to the Sign of the Cross was extraordinary, and it attests the power they found to dwell in it. St. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, writes: "O Lord, Thou hast bequeathed to us three imperishable things: the chalice of Thy Blood, the Sign of the Cross, and the example of Thy sufferings." Tertullian bears witness to the frequent use of the Sign of the Cross by the Christians of his early day. "At every motion," he says, "and every step, entering in or going out, when dressing, bathing, going to meals, lighting the lamps, sleeping or sitting, whatever we do, or wherever we go, we mark our foreheads with the Sign of the Cross." To make the Sign of the Cross over those who place their hope in Jesus Christ is the best and best known way among us. Not to mention others, St. Augustine says: "Let the sign of the Cross be continually made on the heart, on the mouth, on the forehead, at table, at the bath, in bed,

coming in and going out, in joy and sadness, sitting, standing, speaking, walking,—in short, in all our actions. Let us make it our sign and all our members, that we may be securely covered with the invincible armor of Christians." The writings of the Fathers abound in similar passages.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

M. Gladstone has presented a free library to the town of Hawarden. Cholera has appeared in Bagdad, and the disease is spreading in western Persia. Twenty students have been arrested at Kieff on the charge of being Nihilists.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie has been presented with the freedom of the city of San Remo. The Mexican consul at Antwerp has committed suicide, owing to financial troubles.

King Menelek, of Shoa, is making preparations to be crowned Emperor of Abyssinia. Enteric fever is epidemic among the soldiers in the garrison at Cairo. Several deaths occurred.

Mr. Parnell will make a number of political speeches in Wales before the close of the present recess of Parliament. It is stated positively the Czar will visit Potsdam September 27, and that Prince Bismarck will come to Berlin.

There was a heavy fall of snow throughout Austria on Thursday. Hundreds of peasant's outcrops are completely snowed under. The Greek government has sent to the Porte a protest against the severe measures adopted by Cakir Pasha, the governor of Crete.

Right Rev. John Elder Mackarness, D. D., lately Bishop of Oxford, is dead. He was born December 3, 1820, and was a brother-in-law of Lord Courtenay.

The arrests of Christians by the Mussulman officials still continue in Crete, despite the assurance of Turkey that the abuses should be corrected.

Thirty-two of the 250 Boulangist candidates nominated have withdrawn. Among them are two influential citizens. It is too late to substitute others.

General Boulanger has issued a violent final manifesto. His lists show 1,800 candidates for 502 arrondissements. They will entail numerous balloting.

The intercession of Emperor William and the Czar with at Hanover was most cordial. After the manoeuvres the Emperor and his guest were delectating together.

Advices from Montenegro are that 25,000 families in that country are likely soon to be suffering from famine. Prince Nicholas intends to visit the famine stricken districts.

A letter signed "Jack the Ripper" has been received at a London news agency, in which the writer states that in about a week another murder will be added to the list of horrors.

The residence of a Jewish family of six persons in Szathmar, Hungary, was entered Thursday by robbers. The outlaws fearfully mutilated the entire party. They then looted the house.

The Conservatives have decided not to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Ling, the Gladstonian nominee for the parliamentary seat for Dundee, made vacant by the death of Mr. Firth.

John Burns and other leaders have signed a manifesto on behalf of the National Federation of Labor unions inviting all workmen to join in order to protect themselves against the masters' combinations.

It is stated there has recently been an alarming outbreak of brigandage in Macedonia. One hundred persons are reported to have been murdered and robbed by brigands during the past two months.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has appointed Archduke Frederick to the command of the Fifth Army Corps in recognition of the ability shown in directing the military movements and manoeuvres in Galicia.

The newspapers of St. Petersburg have been ordered to cease championing Boulanger, and to adopt a moderate tone concerning Bulgaria. This is supposed to indicate the Government's desire for a peaceful policy.

Karl Blind, the well-known Socialist, has written to the Reforma, of Rome declaring that the maintenance of the triple alliance is absolutely necessary for the peace of Europe and constitutes the real safeguard of Italian unity.

The salary of a provincial curate has been stopped by order of the French Minister of Justice on the ground that he was canvassing against the Government. Other clericals have been threatened that they will be served in a similar manner.

The tribunal of the Seine has decided that the directors of the Comptoir D'Escompte shall refund the sums claimed by share-holders who purchased shares on the strength of promises made by the directors in their report of January last.

The London Times' Paris correspondent thinks that in the coming election in France the Republicans will get from 300 to 325 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the anti-Republicans from 210 to 250 seats, but he admits the utter hopelessness of predictions.

It is reported that Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador at Berlin, has been appointed Governor of the Caucasus, and that he will be succeeded by Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff. Such a change, it is thought, will not be conducive to the maintenance of peace.

A Spanish vessel plying between Malaga and Tangiers was ransacked by natives of the Rif coast of Morocco a few days ago, and the captives, four sailors and one passenger were made prisoners. A Spanish warship is about to leave Cadix to rescue the prisoners and punish the offenders.

In the manoeuvres at Hanover, dogs, chiefly spaniels, are being employed with great success as bearers of despatches. Friday the troops engaged in the manoeuvres experimented on an extensive scale with the new smokeless powder. The supply of this powder already stored is sufficient for the whole reserve force.

Fifty retired officers of the French army, who were formerly equidates of General Boulanger, have presented the general with an address protesting against his prosecution by the Government, and expressing the wish that he may gain a striking victory in the coming elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The projected match between Prince Hazfield and the adopted daughter of O. P. Huntington has been broken off. After investigation, Mr. Huntington concluded he would not pay the Prince's enormous debt, which, he believes, should be settled by the Prince's father, and he was perfectly able to do so if they wish.

At the opening of the Dutch Parliament, the King's speech promised a modification of the Customs tariff on the basis of reciprocity.

duties immediately after the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with England. The King also announced that bills would be introduced by the Government for the establishment of obligatory military service and for a reorganization of the postal and railway services.

M. Clémenceau and a majority of the Radicals desire strongly for a revision of the constitution, while the Farriquets are as strongly opposed to revision. M. Clémenceau has issued a manifesto appealing to the electors not to be deceived by the similarity of his programme to that of the Boulangists.

The Cologne Gazette's Sofia despatches state that the politicians of the Bulgarian capital are convinced that M. Stoyanoff, President of the Sobranje, whose death was announced a few days ago, was murdered as a result of his opposition to the political policy of the power behind the throne.

The English and Italian Governments have signed a much more stringent anti-slavery convention declares the slave traffic to be an act of piracy, and enables cruisers to deal more promptly with captured slavers. The Mediterranean is excluded from the operations of the treaty.

A conference was held at London Wednesday between Cardinal Manning, the Lord Mayor and the directors of the dock companies relative to the attitude of the strikers. Cardinal Manning promised that he would exhort the strikers to observe their agreement not to molest the "blacklegs." The Lord Mayor said he would issue a proclamation against riotous demonstration by the strikers.

The leaders of the German party in Bohemia decline to join the Czechs proposed conference at Venna. They declare that unless the Government emphatically condemn the proposal to crown Emperor Francis Joseph King of Bohemia any compromise between the Germans and the Czechs is out of the question. The comments of Count Von Taaffe's organ, the Presse, upon the matter indicate that the German opposition will quell the coronation idea.

AMERICAN.

Frosts are reported in Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Northwestern Kentucky and Northern Missouri. A pleasure yacht belonging to Lunark, Ohio, was wrecked in Lake Erie, and nine persons drowned.

Cyrus King, collector for a rug agency at Oswego, N. Y., committed suicide Friday, by the use of laudanum. Snow began falling on Mount Washington Thursday morning and is now several inches deep. The summits are white.

Unauthorized bonds of the State of Louisiana, to the extent of \$800,000, have been placed on the market for fraudulent purposes. John Wood, a fireman on the steamer "Craighorn," which arrived at New York on Sunday from Venezuela, died at quarantine of yellow fever.

Wm. Pails, of Cedar Falls, Ia., recently quarrelled with his family and they all left him. On Friday Pails set fire to his house and killed himself. Pleasanton, N. J., was visited by another flood Tuesday night. In one hour Greenbrook rose four feet, carrying away the bridge on Somerset street.

The executive committee Tuesday resolved that the Chicago World's Fair incorporators should increase their capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Mrs. Hiram Snell of Malad, Idaho, has given birth to three boys and three girls. They weigh 8 lbs. all together. All are bright and hearty and promise to live.

A waterpout on Wednesday burst over Carro Gordo, near Arandas, Jalisco, Mexico, causing several deaths. Live stock was swept away and houses were destroyed. E. H. Pratt and John Allen, who left New York city on May 14 on horseback, with the intention of crossing the continent, arrived at Sacramento, Cal., Wednesday night.

The British steamer "Vertumnus," of the New York and Jamaica steamship line, has been wrecked opposite the life-saving station at Point Lookout, L.I. Crew and passengers saved.

John G. Kimball, of Chicago, on Friday last asked his wife to die with him, as there was nothing worth living for. Mrs. Kimball laughed at him and he went upstairs and hung himself. General Warner has declined the President's tender of commissionership of Penitents and it is expected that General Geo. S. Merrill, of Massachusetts, will receive the appointment.

Daring a fight between Peter Reynolds, aged 49, and a woman named Florence Donohue, in New York, Florence stabbed Peter with a carving knife and he died instantly. She was locked up. It is stated in New York that Lily Langtry, the actress, has secured a divorce from her husband, and that the scouring of the legal separation was the main object of her recent trip to England.

Lewis Strauss, a banker, senior partner of Lewis Strauss & Co., assigned Wednesday. In January Mr. Strauss claimed to be worth half a million and to owe nothing. The assignment is the result of investments in mining stocks.

A terrible gale prevailed at Highland Light, Mass., Thursday last. Fishing boats in the bay were caught while drawing nets and traps. One life was lost at South Truro. Boats were overturned and driven helplessly before the tornado.

The standing committee of the Logan Invalids of Maryland, largely composed of old soldiers, adopted resolutions at Maryland Tuesday night strongly recommending Mrs. John A. Logan for the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

Austin Corbin's agents are working hard in the Shamokin, Pa., region to induce the individual coal operators with W. L. Scott, the Longdons and the Mineral Mining company. Its purpose is to control the coal business and keep up prices.

J. W. Payson died at Hyde Park, Mass., on Tuesday, aged 74. As the chief author of the Payson, Danton and Scribner's copy books, his name was known over the entire country and he was known as one of the great artists penmen of the world.

It is believed the steam yacht "Leo," which left Lorain for Cleveland, Ohio, last Sunday afternoon, was blown up about three o'clock Monday morning. Three bodies have been recovered and several hundred men and boys are hunting for the other six.

Timothy O'Grady, of Chicago, was convicted in 1877 of killing Policeman O'Brien. He was sentenced to 37 years' imprisonment for manslaughter. O'Grady paroled himself instead of his innocence. John J. Scanlan, a notorious criminal now in the penitentiary for robbing Oliver Nolan, has confessed that he shot Officer O'Brien while the latter was chasing Nolan.

The Federal commission, appointed to investigate the mineral and timber lands and navigable waters, has returned to Portland, Oregon, having succeeded in their mission.

The Indians consented to sell 250,000 acres of the north end of their reservation for \$500,000 and an agreement to this effect was signed.

A brutal prize fight occurred at the saloon of the Daly brothers, St. Louis, on Monday night, which resulted in the death of one of the participants, Thomas E. Jackson, aged 18. He fought Edward Ahern, the local light-weight champion, eleven bloody rounds, and at the opening of the twelfth fell fainting in his seconds' arms, dying a few hours afterwards. Ahern was arrested and held on the charge of murder.

At the session of the International Oligarch-makers Union, at New York, it was announced that the increase in the number of cigars and cheroots produced during the years 1888 and 1889 was much smaller than in 1886 and 1887. The union has now over 19,000 members; 10,187 were admitted since the last convention and 11,737 suspended. There are now 207 local unions connected with the International Union. In 1887 there were only 17 unions.

The breast of the large dam belonging to the Kenosha Ice Company, of Wilmington, Del., located at Hibernia, above Coatesville, Pa., burst on Thursday last and a tremendous amount of water rushed down the Brandywine overflowing the banks and sweeping everything before it. Many streets of Coatesville were overflowed, several being four feet deep in water. So far as heard from no lives were lost, though the damage done is considerable. In places the meadows are lowered eight and ten feet deep. The break was caused by the heavy rain.

It is stated at Omaha, Neb., that all labor unions and brotherhoods comprising the employes of the Union Pacific system have formed themselves into an organization known as the Brotherhood of Railway employes. The amalgamation includes the Brotherhoods of Locomotive engineers, Firemen and Brakemen, the Switchmen's union and the Knights of Labor. The action has not yet been endorsed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but the subject will be presented at the annual meeting of the order at Denver, October 16. It is expected this move will be followed by a consolidation on all the roads in the United States.

CANADIAN.

D. D. Campbell, a farmer from Dakota, is at Winnipeg, looking for location for himself and 25 other families, who are disgusted with their condition in Dakota.

Mr. Colter has determined to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada against the decision of Judge Falconbridge, sneaking him as member of the House of Commons for Haldimand.

The Countess of Selkirk was presented with an address by the pupils of the St. Boniface College, Winnipeg, 28 of whom are descendants of the original Selkirk colonists.

The following judicial appointments in British Columbia were made at Ottawa Thursday: Yale district, W. W. Spinks; New Westminster, W. N. Bole; Cariboo, Hon. C. F. Cornwall.

The Supreme Court opens at Ottawa on October 22. October 1 is the last day for filing cases, October 5 the last day for depositing factums, and October 7 the last day for inscription.

Judge James, judge in equity, died at Halifax Thursday night, aged 73 years, after a lingering illness of diabetes. He was a native of Annapolis County, and was admitted to the bar in 1845.

Neal White & Co., dry goods, Halifax, N. S., whose assignment is announced, made preferences amounting to \$13,645. Their liabilities, direct and indirect, are said to amount to about \$90,000.

Sir Leonard Tilley delivered a stirring and patriotic address in Montreal, Wednesday, at the formal opening of the exhibition. He also laid the corner stone of a \$20,000 school-house to be built in the town.

The Halifax dry dock was formally opened Thursday last by Vice-Admiral Watson and the docking of the warship Canada. This is the largest dock in America, one of the finest in the world, and will dock the largest vessel afloat.

The Norwegian barque "Eliza Selnes," Captain Anderson, was abandoned at sea, dismasted and leaking on the 11th instant, and the crew have been landed at Port Maitland, N.S., by the Glasgow brig "Edith Mary."

Representatives of five of the leading railway and navigation concerns in Kingston and Deseronto have secured control of the Kingston foundry and will proceed to equip it, making it the best milling and marine foundry in Canada.

The frame building known as Callery's block at Collingwood, Ont., was completely destroyed, and the brick building known as Lindsay's block was gutted above the second story by fire Wednesday night. Loss over \$20,000.

The liquidation of the old Jersey fishing house of La Bouthillier Bros., by the Jersey Banking Co. has been followed by the formation of a Canadian and English company to take over the fishing property of the old firm and to continue its business.

Civil service entrance examinations will be held at the usual places, viz: Halifax, St. John, N. B., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, and Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 12th of November, and following days.

The heavy rains Wednesday night did much good extinguishing the forest fires in New Brunswick which have been burning for weeks, and also raising the water in the river so that the logs which been hung up can be got to the mills and a lumber famine averted. An inch of rain fell in St. John's in half an hour.

While engaged in placing two large pontoons under water for the purpose of raising the sunken steamer Armstrong, opposite Brookville, Monday last, one of the pontoons came with such force that it knocked a large hole in the bottom of the barge Gaskin, sinking it alongside the Armstrong. No lives were lost, but all materials for raising the Armstrong were on the barge.

Through the Colonial office an intimation is made to officers who have been transferred to the Imperial civil service to that of a colony in which the pensionable age is less than sixty years, of a recent decision that, under the Superannuation act of 1859, no Imperial pension may be granted to an officer of the civil service retiring under the age of sixty years, except on the ground of ill health or abolition of office.

The British warship Lily, Commander G. W. B. Ball, struck a rock off Point Amour, in Belle Isle straits on Friday last and sank, in Belle Isle straits on Friday last and sank a total wreck. Considerable money and valuable cargo was lost. Nothing was saved. The Lily was a composite vessel, of 710 tons burden and of 330-horse-power, and carried three guns. She belonged to the North American and West India station.

Messrs. C. R. Stevens and J. G. Grogan, London, Eng., capitalists connected with the re-

cently reorganized Great Northwest Central Railway Company syndicate, arrived in Ottawa, on Monday, and paid for the first fifty miles of the road are now being laid out at Montreal, and it is expected that the first fifty miles will be ready for the autumn. Mr. T. Lewis visited England recently and got upwards of \$5,000,000 of English capital subscribed.

Word has been received from Count de Salmville and Hon. Mr. Everett, who left Winnipeg a couple of months ago for the Arctic Circle. They had passed Fort Chipewyan, and are now about at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. They intended going around Point Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska, where the American Government is establishing a relief station. They expect to meet an American vessel.

The inquest in the case of the murdered man Monette closed at Caselman, Ont., Wednesday evening, and a verdict was returned of murder by persons unknown. The man Lamoureux, who boarded with Monette, was suspected, but the evidence was not sufficient to warrant his detention. The gun of the murdered man was found in the river not far from the body, with its stock broken and the locks smeared with blood and hair.

President Van Horne, being interviewed at Hamilton relative to the Canadian Pacific's proposed American connection, said it was the intention of the Company to have such a connection, and while it would be, perhaps, subsequent to the building of the line into Hamilton, it was an assured thing. "We have decided," said he "to build a bridge for ourselves across the Niagara river. We have made arrangements for this connection with six leading American railways, and will be able to run into Buffalo on the most advantageous terms, and will have thoroughly first-class accommodations at the end of the line, as we have elsewhere."

NEW YORK'S SITE CHOSEN.

For the Proposed World's Fair—A Magnificent Site Chosen.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The site for the World's Fair will be selected by the committee appointed for the purpose this afternoon. The site is on Manhattan Island, the permanent buildings may be located on the plateau on the northwest corner of Central park, near Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Tenth streets. The northern-most portion of Central park above Ninety-sixth street will be used. The lands north of the park to One Hundred and Fifteenth street, from Fifth avenue to Morningtide park, will be also taken. Riverside park, Morningtide park and the Bloomingdale, Lake and Watts properties form the remainder of the site. It is also proposed to connect all of the parks, as in London. This would take in Mount Morris park, which would not be used for fair purposes, however. The site, exclusive of land covered by water, comprises 400 acres, easily accessible from east, west, north and south, and is ample for a world's exposition on the largest scale.

Found Dead Side By Side.

WINDSOR, Ont., September 19.—The dead bodies of a man about 28 and a woman about 21 years of age were found in Duggan's Nursery here to-day. There was a hole directly in the centre of the man's forehead and a buried place and hole in the breast of the woman's dress. A search of the man's clothing brought to light a well-worn pocket-book containing a receipt from Nathan Weeks, treasurer and collector of Rushville, Rush county, Ind., for the taxes of Silas Dinmore for 1888 and an other receipt from O. C. Hill, express agent of the Pacific Express company at Lake View, Miss., for a package consigned by Silas Dinmore to Silas Dinmore, Brookfield, Ind. In the trousers pockets were found three cents. On her left hand the woman wore two rings, and on the inside of one of them were the letters "M. A. D." The couple lay side by side, and blood from the man's head had flowed over the woman's neck and head. It was evidently a carefully planned affair, as a quiet, retired spot was chosen, and the heads rested on a woman's shawl, which had been neatly folded. From the fact that they had no money the police think they came to the Detroit exposition determined to have a last good time together and then ended their perhaps unhappy lives.

WINDSOR, Ont., September 20.—Mrs. Ruth Lawrie, of Detroit, came over to Windsor to-day and identified the bodies of the man and woman found shot in Duggan's nursery yesterday as those of her second cousin and his wife. She said that a week ago the deceased Silas Dinmore, her cousin, and his wife came to her house from his father's home in Indiana. Tuesday they both left, and he said they had tickets and were going down to Ypsilanti to his grandfather's. She could not assign any cause for the suicide and murder.

France Proud of Her Army.

PARIS, September 19.—After review of the troops by M. De Freycinet, Minister of War, at St. Michel, yesterday, General de Mirabail, commander of the Sixth Army corps, made an address to the officers. He said: France, supported by the army, had been reinstated for her former rank among nations. She feared nothing nor anybody. de Freycinet congratulated the troops upon their splendid appearance and discipline, and said with such an army France was secure and could command respect.

Will Stick to Their Main Object.

DUBLIN, September 19.—At the meeting of the Dublin corporation to-day Lord Mayor Sexton, referring to Mr. Balfour's offer to establish a Catholic university in Ireland said that no matter what remedial measures were passed as a part of the policy of a coercion government, the Irish people would not swerve from their main object, namely to obtain an Irish Parliament and to secure the management of Ireland's revenues and the administration of the laws by a judiciary responsible to the people.

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

Millions of acres of free government land in the Mouse River, Turtle Mountain and Devils Lake regions of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 Country, \$1.50 City. If not paid in advance...

All Business Letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. F. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q.

DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's...

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made...

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

WEDNESDAY, Sep. 25, St. Cleopas. THURSDAY, Sep. 26, SS. Cyriac and Justina. FRIDAY, Sep. 27, SS. Cosmas and Damian.

Prohibition.

In a recent issue the Catholic University, of Cleveland, Ohio, published a very vigorous article, denouncing the liquor traffic, and urging the clergy and laity to throw all their influence into the scales of a moral movement...

The answer is, that total prohibition is an impossibility, and that cranks like the Witness, by inveighing against all honest attempts at regulating or controlling the traffic, do more harm to the cause of temperance than do their outspoken enemies...

Hits the Mark.

It begins to look in Ireland as if Lord Salisbury's Catholic University measure might catch considerable Nationalist support. But there are no signs that it will be likely to stay caught.

FRANCE STILL A REPUBLIC

The Boulangist Movement with Only Indifferent Success - Analysis of the Results.

PARIS, September 23.—Official returns from 556 electoral divisions show that the Republicans elected their candidates in 217 and the anti-Republicans in 183 divisions. Re-balls will be necessary in 158 divisions.

Dr. Cleary and the Press. In the course of an address to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union convention, held at Kingston a few days ago, Archbishop Cleary was reported to have said the only sixth of the population of Ontario were Catholics...

Prominent Democrats and Elections. Thievenot, minister of justice, has been re-elected, but re-balls will be necessary in the districts in which Constant, minister of the interior, and Yves Guyot, minister of public works, were candidates.

AT BOULANGER'S ENGLISH HEADQUARTERS. NEW YORK, September 23.—The Times' London despatch says: General Boulanger's house in Portland place was brilliant last night with English and French guests...

AT BOULANGER'S ENGLISH HEADQUARTERS. NEW YORK, September 23.—The Times' London despatch says: General Boulanger's house in Portland place was brilliant last night with English and French guests...

AT BOULANGER'S ENGLISH HEADQUARTERS. NEW YORK, September 23.—The Times' London despatch says: General Boulanger's house in Portland place was brilliant last night with English and French guests...

AT BOULANGER'S ENGLISH HEADQUARTERS. NEW YORK, September 23.—The Times' London despatch says: General Boulanger's house in Portland place was brilliant last night with English and French guests...

Mr. Balfour Explains.

LONDON, September 23.—Mr. Balfour has written a letter to the secretary of the Protestant Alliance relative to the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland.

CELTIIC LITERATURE.

No. 1. THE HARP OF TAMARA. (From an ancient Poem in the Irish language.) By HENRY KAVANAGH, Senior.

Most noble Harp that long hast lain In courts of Tara's kings, How faint and soft the nighting strain That stumbers in thy strings!

How slow thy wildly-winding sound That summons from its rest; The shade of Cormac (3), robed and crowned, Now sleeping in the West (4).

Most ancient Harp that long hast been In royal Tara laid, With broken lowly hands unseen Mid broken strings have strayed;

How slow thy wildly-winding sound That summons from its rest; The shade of Cormac (3), robed and crowned, Now sleeping in the West (4).

How slow thy wildly-winding sound That summons from its rest; The shade of Cormac (3), robed and crowned, Now sleeping in the West (4).

How slow thy wildly-winding sound That summons from its rest; The shade of Cormac (3), robed and crowned, Now sleeping in the West (4).

How slow thy wildly-winding sound That summons from its rest; The shade of Cormac (3), robed and crowned, Now sleeping in the West (4).

How slow thy wildly-winding sound That summons from its rest; The shade of Cormac (3), robed and crowned, Now sleeping in the West (4).

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

The Victoria Armory Secured and Active Preparations Proceeding.

At a meeting of the Ladies of Charity, held at St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum on Monday last, the following resolutions were passed...

The Bazaar Journal will be published every evening, and will contain editorial, names of donors of articles and notes on the principal events which transpire in bazaar hall.

The following donations have been sent to the St. Patrick's presbytery, for all of which the Ladies of Charity return their grateful acknowledgments...

MUCH FOR CHARITY. Many Institutions Remembered in Abbe Rousselot's Will.

The will of the late Rev. Abbe Rousselot has been admitted to probate. The testator, after solemnly declaring his unshaken belief in all the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church...

THE BAZAAR JOURNAL. The following donations have been sent to the St. Patrick's presbytery, for all of which the Ladies of Charity return their grateful acknowledgments...

THE BAZAAR JOURNAL. The following donations have been sent to the St. Patrick's presbytery, for all of which the Ladies of Charity return their grateful acknowledgments...

THE BAZAAR JOURNAL. The following donations have been sent to the St. Patrick's presbytery, for all of which the Ladies of Charity return their grateful acknowledgments...

THE BAZAAR JOURNAL. The following donations have been sent to the St. Patrick's presbytery, for all of which the Ladies of Charity return their grateful acknowledgments...

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Some of the Things Accomplished Under the Latter-day System.

It is an oft-repeated assertion that a nation's prosperity depends upon the education of its people. The saying has been verified in the case of many nations...

Every reasoning mind will readily admit that the education of a country ought to be infused by teachers who are imbued with the religious convictions that prevail throughout the country...

Every reasoning mind will readily admit that the education of a country ought to be infused by teachers who are imbued with the religious convictions that prevail throughout the country...

Every reasoning mind will readily admit that the education of a country ought to be infused by teachers who are imbued with the religious convictions that prevail throughout the country...

Every reasoning mind will readily admit that the education of a country ought to be infused by teachers who are imbued with the religious convictions that prevail throughout the country...

Every reasoning mind will readily admit that the education of a country ought to be infused by teachers who are imbued with the religious convictions that prevail throughout the country...

Every reasoning mind will readily admit that the education of a country ought to be infused by teachers who are imbued with the religious convictions that prevail throughout the country...

Every reasoning mind will readily admit that the education of a country ought to be infused by teachers who are imbued with the religious convictions that prevail throughout the country...

Every reasoning mind will readily admit that the education of a country ought to be infused by teachers who are imbued with the religious convictions that prevail throughout the country...

Irish Notes.

Mr. Redmond, Nationalist member of Parliament, was arrested at Dublin on Thursday charged with conspiracy. He was bailed.

The steamer Florence foundered in the Irish sea Friday last while en route from Galway to Belfast. Nine persons were drowned.

Rose Trainor, of Brocks Hill Lea, Londonderry, has been suffering from typhoid fever ever since her release from Derry jail on August 3. She is in a very critical condition.

The Marguils of Londonderry, the retiring Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in a speech at Stockton, Friday, said he believed that twenty years of coercion would pacify Ireland.

The Rev. J. O'Dwyer, C.C., of Castleloynes, has been served with the second summons to appear at Fermoy, under the Coercion Act, charging him with intimidating one Robert Brown.

Mr. J. Finucane, M.P., who has been prostrated by an acute attack of rheumatism, contracted during his imprisonment in Tullamore, is now able to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

Mr. Joseph G. Biggar, M.P., received on August 27 a check for \$27 towards the Irish Parliamentary Fund from the Irishmen and friends of Grahamstown, South Africa, for the Rev. John J. Troy.

The hon. Mr. John Bradshaw, a well-known Nationalist, of Shanahan street, Cork, was on August 27 searched by force of police for arms. Nothing of a compromising character, however, was found.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the Secretary of the Scotch Home Rule Society, expresses confidence that the grant of justice to Ireland will further the just claims of Scotland, which he is desirous to promote.

DARE TO DO RIGHT.

Dare to do right—dare to be true. Do have a work that no other can do. Do it as bravely—no kindly—no well. As to gladden all heaven and silence all hell.

and now under his benign government the Mauritius is as peaceful and content as the once inhospitable, the departed dodo.

A HORRIBLE DISASTER.

Sixteen Hearse Carriages left of 27 of the Quebec Victims to the Grave.

The officers and men of the Royal School of Cavalry are coming in the rooms with ropes, picks and shovels. About 600 men are now working clearing out rocks and debris of all kinds.

REMOVING THE INJURED. QUEBEC, September 22.—The Black family are buried five feet below the rock. Their cries can be heard. To questions Mrs. Black said, "My husband is killed and we are all buried, out, and my bones are broken. My husband's body lies at the door under a pile of rock."

QUEBEC, September 22.—The funerals of the unfortunate people killed by the terrible catastrophe which befell our city on Thursday evening took place to-day, when twenty of the dead were consigned to the grave. The funerals took place from the River Police station, where the bodies had been laid out and embalmed.

1st HEARSE, THOMAS FARRELL. 2nd, THOMAS FARRELL'S three children. 3rd, RICHARD LEAHY. 4th, MRS. RICHARD LEAHY. 5th, MICHAEL DEEHEY. 6th, CHARLES ALLEN. 7th, MRS. CHARLES ALLEN. 8th, MISS ALLEN. 9th, MRS. STEVE BURKE and her two children. 10th, MRS. MICHAEL BRADLEY and daughter. 11th, ELIZA BRADLEY. 12th, MARGARET WELCH. 13th, MRS. READY. 14th, MRS. KEMP. 15th, MRS. LANE MARSHALL.

THOUSANDS OF MOURNERS. The relatives of the deceased walked on each side of the hearse, behind which came His Honor Mayor Langellier and Mr. Jules Tessier, ex-pro-mayor. City Councillors L. J. Demers and J. B. Chevalier, John Ahearn and McGreevy, Noley and Barbeau, Rheame and Gagnon, Vincent and Laberge, Goulet and Huard, Valliers and Morin, Combers and McLaughlin, Lieut.-Col. Turnbull and Major Wilson, Coroner Belleau and his secretary, Mr. George St. Pierre. Then came a vast concourse of the most distinguished citizens among whom were several members of the Provincial Parliament and about five thousand persons belonging to all classes of society.

AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. At St. Patrick's church, where the divine service took place, the coffins were placed in a row. The church was literally encumbered. Father Harty, pastor of the Redemptorist, assisted by Father Walsh, as deacon, and Father Maguire, as sub-deacon, celebrated divine service. A double choir furnished the musical part. The church was draped with mourning and illuminated magnificently. The ceremonies were of the most impressive character.

DEAD IN EACH OTHER'S ARMS. While the bodies were being returned to earth others were found under the catacombs of Champlain street. John Nolan's and his wife's bodies were unearthed, found in each other's arms. It will be remembered that at the time of the landslide Nolan ran to save

his wife with the intention of rescuing her from the avalanche. Embracing her tightly in his arms she died as they were crushed. It was a sadly ending honeymoon. They had been married only fifteen days previous to the dreadful calamity. Mrs. Nolan's body bore no trace of violence, while that of her husband was horribly mangled. The head was smashed from the trunk, and the chest was crushed and both arms crushed, and the rest of his remains were but a ghastly bleeding mass of flesh and broken bones.

Two boys were also found close by. They are the son and adopted son of Mr. Maybury, whose corpse is still under the ruins. Both bodies were crushed and horribly mutilated. These four corpses were deposited in the shipping office, awaiting the coroner's decision.

STILL TAKING BODIES OUT. 1.30 a.m.—Three more bodies have just been taken out from the catacombs. Their names have not been ascertained. Two are dead, while the third's heart is still beating. One has his skull crushed in, one other has an arm missing. The bodies are covered with blood and dust and are horrible spectacles to behold.

THE REMEMPERAL FATHERS are among the rescuers in order to bring consolation of religion to victims of the slide.

A VICTIM'S INSANE SONGS. QUEBEC, September 21.—The work of digging out the victims of the landslide was carried on the whole night through, although it rained incessantly. The efforts of the workers were concentrated on a spot where a man named Kemp, jr., was supposed to be. At a o'clock this morning the work was far enough advanced to allow him to be rescued some fifteen feet distant from the aperture made. At intervals Kemp would sing a couplet of a popular song and then would shout "Polter, polter." The poor man is either insane or in a delirium.

PRAYING AND WORKING. A Redemptorist father, who passed the night on the scene encouraging the workers, knelt down and began to recite the prayer of the Agonizing. The men, although exhausted through constant hard struggles and weakened by a pouring rain which inundated all about them, seeing Beauchamp apparently doomed to certain death, rushed to his rescue with all the energy of despair, and after great efforts he was pulled out alive, somewhat stunned and bruised, but not seriously hurt.

A SICKENING ACCIDENT. At two o'clock this afternoon a squad of the "B" battery men discovered the body of a woman under a solid mass of stones, beams and rafters. The head only was clear. The man worked like horses to get her disentangled, but the mass of stone above her was so great that it became evident the woman's head would be buried again. One of the men attempted to remove a large stone weighing some 500 pounds. It deviated from the course they intended to give it and came down crushing in the woman's head. The jaw bones were dislocated, the nose and forehead forced in, the cavity of the cranium crushed, and the brains were spattered about her. The woman is Mrs. Kemp, wife of Joe Kemp, jr., who, still under the debris, was heard shouting and singing. Mrs. Kemp was dead before the falling of the stone upon her head.

HER HEAD SEVERED FROM HER BODY. The corpse of Margaret Welch was reached an hour later under a pile of masonry. Her head was hanging loose, almost severed from the neck and the brains oozed out from the back of it, while the top was cut in two halves. Her arms were also torn and disformed that they appeared like dirty rags. These were the only corpses found up to this afternoon. The quantity of rocks, lumber and masonry is so great that three or four hours of hard working does not show any difference in the debris.

THIS CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT. Chief City Engineer Ballifard produced the following report on the condition of the Dufferin terrace, inland adjoin grounds. It is the result of the study and survey of the range of rock and precipices which encloses the city.

On the 21st January, 1889, in a report to the Minister of Public Works, on the danger existing in the front of the Citadel and the south-west end of the Dufferin terrace, through the condition of the rock, which was divided by deep crevices, I pointed out to him the great peril the houses which are now demolished were actually exposed to. I then suggested works which would have cost about \$27,000, and would have made that portion of the rock safe to the inhabitants below. A large cornice running parallel to the one on which was the cause of the landslide was discovered several years ago. It has enlarged considerably since the terrible catastrophe, and is continuously widening. By the time that a stone takes to fall down that cornice, it takes one hundred feet and the supposed depth of it; its length is about three hundred feet, two hundred feet of which run under the Dufferin terrace on a parallel line with it. It would be useless to fill that opening with cement, as was done to crevice No. 1, according to the Government's contractors' instructions. It is the fate of all rocks to crumble through the action of time and the weather. The supposed depth of it is about three hundred feet, two hundred feet of which run under the Dufferin terrace on a parallel line with it. It would be useless to fill that opening with cement, as was done to crevice No. 1, according to the Government's contractors' instructions. It is the fate of all rocks to crumble through the action of time and the weather. The supposed depth of it is about three hundred feet, two hundred feet of which run under the Dufferin terrace on a parallel line with it. It would be useless to fill that opening with cement, as was done to crevice No. 1, according to the Government's contractors' instructions. It is the fate of all rocks to crumble through the action of time and the weather.

plain street by the late avalanche to recur the street some two hundred feet southward. Thus any falling away from that portion of the highest would be checked at its base and prevent loss of life.

Timothy Berrigan, who was wounded in the landslide, died this morning at the Hotel Dieu from the effects of his injuries. Coroner Belleau opened the inquest this morning, and after a short sitting adjourned it until Tuesday next.

Following the Nolan were George Miller, the adopted son of Richard Maybury, and young Maybury. Many flowers and wreaths were deposited on their coffins. The sixth was the baby of Mrs. Lawrence, who was buried yesterday in a little casket not three feet long. Many tears were shed at the sight of the innocent victim's remains. Nolan and his wife were buried at the Woodfield cemetery, and the Maybury's and Mrs. Lawrence's baby at the Mount Hermon cemetery.

STILL IN THE RUINS. About 60 men employed by the city are now working at the debris with steam engines and derricks. The work progresses rapidly. The following bodies are supposed to be located where the other men are working:—Michael Bradley's two children, Thos. Pemberton, Joe Kemp, Mrs. O'Dowd, Robt. Lawrence's child, Richard Maybury, wife and son, John Henry and wife, and an old woman visiting the family, and two sailors' bodies. Persons well acquainted with the locality say that the number missing is greater than fifteen. His Honor Mayor Grenier, of Montreal, was on the scene this morning, and expressed deep regret at the terrible accident.

About 6 o'clock this evening the remains of Henry Black was found in a heap of ruins some 25 feet high. Of course they were torn and shattered. The head was intact, but the remainder of the corpse was torn, broken and scattered about the ground. Mrs. Black lay at the Hotel Dieu, recovering from severe bruises and gashes, as also is young Miss Black. They know nothing of Mr. Black's sad end. Mr. Black's funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

An important meeting of citizens took place at the City hall this afternoon under the presidency of Mayor Langellier. The city councillors were all present, as well as the most prominent citizens of the city. Mayor Langellier explained the situation of the sufferers and the best way of helping them. Rev. Bishop Williams suggested that a committee should be organized to collect subscriptions from citizens and others. The assembly unanimously voted thanks to the officers and men of B. Battery and the Royal School of Cavalry, who, during thirty-six hours, worked like heroes to rescue the victims buried alive. The Aid committee will interview members of the Government in order to secure help from that quarter if possible.

Photographers are busy photographing the different sides in different places at the orders of General Cameron and Major Mayne, royal engineers. These gentlemen, in company with Colonel Montzambert, Major Wilson, Rev. Fr. Laflamme, professor of geology at the Laval university, and City Chief Engineer Ballifard, surveyed the Terrace and adjoining rocks to-day. L'Abbé Laflamme, who has made a special study of the different strata in the region of the country bordering the St. Lawrence, explained their various courses. They examined with great care the newly discovered crack, which runs 200 feet under the south-eastern end of the Dufferin terrace, dividing the latter in two. The fissure, which was three days ago but a few inches wide, is now about two feet wide and some fifty feet deeper, and is the prime factor in a probable second avalanche.

She Was Tired of Life. HALIFAX, September 23.—Last week a wealthy young woman, whose parents reside in New Brunswick, arrived in this city for the purpose of attending one of our collegiate institutions. Preparatory to entering upon her studies, she stopped with a Supreme Court judge of this city, to whom she is related. Last evening while the heads of the house were absent, the girl, who remained with two small children, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. As near as can be learned she purchased a small vial of poisonous liquid from a south end druggist, intimating that it was to be used in connection with a chemical experiment, and she would be suicide poured a portion of the poison out of the bottle and mixing it with water drank the contents of the cup. On the return of the heads of the house the girl was lying on a sofa apparently sound asleep. Thinking it strange that she was so unwell, the gentleman tried to arouse her, but without success. Seeing the small vial upon the bookcase, it occurred to him that she had taken some of the poison. A doctor was immediately summoned, who administered emetics and succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. The girl says she had some trouble at home, and being tired of living, sought to do away with herself. The physician says the quantity taken only had the effect of causing her to sink into a deep stupor. The parties directly interested in the matter are highly respectable.



BEAUTY OF SKIN & SCALP RESTORED BY THE CUTICURA Remedies. NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA Remedies in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, dandruff, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

THE PRECIOUS BLOOD. We have it With us at Mass and in the Holy Eucharist. We need not go to Jerusalem, we need not have lived eighteen hundred years ago, to find the Precious Blood and worship it. We actually worship it every day in the chalice at Mass.

When the blood of Jesus is united upon the altar, the blood of Jesus is there, whole and entire, glorified and full of the power of his true human life. The blood that once lay in the cave at Olivet, that curdled in the thongs and knots of the scourges, that marked his hands and soaked his garments, that stained the crown of thorns and bedewed the Cross, the blood that He drank Himself in His own Communion on the Thursday night, the blood that lay all Friday night in seemingly careless profligacy upon the pavement of that treacherous city—the Precious Blood is living in the Chalice, united to the person of the Eternal Word, to be worshipped with the utmost prostration of our bodies and our souls.

Irish Industries. Bishop Duggan writes from Loughree, Ire., to the Irish National Colonist of Boston as follows:—The scheme agitated in the Irish National Colonist would be of incalculable benefit to thousands in this country, especially in places like this locality, where there is no industrial employment of any description. It is heart-rending to witness the exodus of our young people, who are forced to emigrate because of the impossibility to find means to earn a livelihood at home.

Oriental Saddles. In the matter of hard riding the seasoned and expert European will always beat the Oriental, for the latter is heavily handicapped by the Eastern saddle, which tires the horseman from the cramped position he is forced to maintain; the stirrup-leathers are so short that the knees of the rider are but three inches below the level of his seat; the rider cannot see his horse's advantages; the rider cannot see his horse's feet; the rider cannot see his horse's legs; the rider cannot see his horse's tail; the rider cannot see his horse's head; the rider cannot see his horse's neck; the rider cannot see his horse's chest; the rider cannot see his horse's back; the rider cannot see his horse's hindquarters; the rider cannot see his horse's front; the rider cannot see his horse's rear; the rider cannot see his horse's side; the rider cannot see his horse's top; the rider cannot see his horse's bottom; the rider cannot see his horse's middle; the rider cannot see his horse's end; the rider cannot see his horse's point; the rider cannot see his horse's heel; the rider cannot see his horse's toe; the rider cannot see his horse's hoof; the rider cannot see his horse's sole; the rider cannot see his horse's frog; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary band; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary artery; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary vein; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary nerve; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary muscle; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary bone; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary cartilage; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary ligament; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary tendon; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary sheath; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary bursa; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary synovium; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary meniscus; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphysis; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary diaphysis; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary metaphysis; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal line; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal surface; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal margin; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal angle; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal curvature; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal convexity; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal concavity; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal flatness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal irregularity; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal smoothness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal roughness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal glossiness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dullness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal brightness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal darkness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal color; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal texture; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal quality; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal quantity; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal value; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal price; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal cost; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal worth; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal merit; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal demerit; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal advantage; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disadvantage; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal profit; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal loss; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal gain; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal pain; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal pleasure; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal sorrow; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal joy; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal grief; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal gladness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal sadness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal anger; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal fear; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal hope; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal despair; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal faith; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal unbelief; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal charity; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal uncharity; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal kindness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal unkindness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal gentleness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal ungentleness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal meekness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal unmeekness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal mildness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal unmildness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal sweetness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal unsweetness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal bitterness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal unbitterness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal softness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal hardness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal easiness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal uneasiness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal looseness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal tightness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal slackness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal tautness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal limberness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal stiffness; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal pliability; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal inflexibility; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal ductility; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal indutility; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal malleability; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal immalleability; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal moldability; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal unmoldability; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal formability; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal unformability; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal adaptability; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal inadaptability; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal conformity; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconformity; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal compliance; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal noncompliance; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal obedience; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disobedience; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal submission; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonsubmission; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal acquiescence; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonacquiescence; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disagreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal consent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal nonconsent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal approval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal disapproval; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal assent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal dissent; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphyseal agreement; the rider cannot see his horse's coronary epiphy

THE SONGS MY MOTHER SANG.

I hear the songs they sing to day,
As they sing to me,
When sitting at her feet,
My thoughts go back to childhood years,

URIEL:

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane).

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

Condolences and congratulations! deaths and marriages! such is the quivered web of human life.

Rodolph and Gertrude departed on the customary "wedding tour," after which they were to settle in London, where Rodolph was to be launched on a professional career;

and Julian was bent on taking Mary to Italy, leaving the question of their future place of residence as yet undecided.

So Geoffrey and his mother were left alone together. His kind, unselfish heart multiplied ways and contrivances for supplying to her the loss of her daughters; but though his efforts were crowned with tolerable success as regarded her, he never by word or complaint gave token of the dreary blank which he himself was feeling.

And as to Aurelia there could not be but a difference now in their respective positions. During the years of her father's melancholy retirement Geoffrey had stood to her in the place of brother, and had faithfully discharged a brother's part.

And as to Aurelia there could not be but a difference now in their respective positions. During the years of her father's melancholy retirement Geoffrey had stood to her in the place of brother, and had faithfully discharged a brother's part.

All lives have come hard, tough, bite in them; period when the sky is not so much tempestuous as dull, grey, and leaden; when courage is needed not to subside kingdoms, or to stop the mouths of lions, but to bear the weight of each day as it comes, and plod on through the weary hours as best we may.

Geoffrey did not make many reflections on the matter, for he was a character that rarely formulated principles, but was ever acting on them. The time was a trying one to spirits and to temper, but he laid a strong, firm hold on the guiding clue of duty, and it helped him through.

When once he reached the conclusion his interest was wound to pursue the game. The inquiry would have had its attractions for him even if the subject of it had been a total stranger; how doubly so when it affected the happiness of his Cornish diamond, as he was wont to call the squire of Laventor. The rest of the evening, therefore, he devoted to watching the unconscious Geoffrey, in an unobtrusive fashion of his own; and in each line of his countenance, in each tone of his voice, in the subjects on which he seemed willing to speak, as in those which he showed himself resolute in avoiding, Paxton alike gathered materials which he was not slow in skillfully piecing together.

"Are you anything of a sportsman, Mr. Paxton?" said Holmes-Abbot, addressing his guest; "some of our friends here are preparing for great exertion to-morrow among the pheasants."

"Thank you," said Paxton, "but I leave excursions to Marwood and his assistants; and I should run a good chance of being delivered to their tender mercies if I were to take a gun in my hand, for I should certainly shoot something besides the pheasants."

tion in the judgment of the world, had not avoided to convert ridicule into respect. So, when Christmas came, it was quite natural that Geoffrey should once more receive a note from Lady Annabel pressing him to visit them, and naming, as an additional motive for his acceptance, the presence at Swinburne of "your old friend, Mr. Paxton."

Everybody received him heartily and kindly. Some of the guests were of the neighborhood, and cognizant of his real claims on their respectful consideration. Others knew him only as brother-in-law to Mr. Julian Wyverne. A few had met him in Lady Annabel's salon during his memorable London fortnight, and had a confused remembrance of Mr. Houghton's being pointed out to them that evening as "a remarkable man."

Paxton caught the name, and it at once attracted his attention. "Ah, Sir Uriel Pendragon!" he said, "I ought to know that name again; I hoped that his trials had all come to an end, and that 'the Fortune of the dragon race,' Mr. Lindsey was once good enough to tell us about, was now fairly reinstated."

"Oh, in one way of course it is," replied Lady Annabel; "but he is dreadfully delicate, and they have gone to Naples for his health. Mabel tells me that Miss Pendragon is making quite a sensation there—nothing like it known for years—it seems certain, I believe, that her marriage with the duke will take place on their return to England."

"What duke?" asked Geoffrey of Eugenia, who sat next to him, in a tone in which something of his old glow was audible. "The Duke of Windermere," she replied; "Mabel has spoken of it in several of her letters. You saw him, I think, at our house one evening. He is a convert, you know, and every one has been speculating who would be the fortunate lady, for it seems he was resolved only to choose a Catholic."

"A great match for the Pendragons," said Lady Annabel; "but I am really glad; for if poor Sir Uriel dies, as they say he will, Aurelia, poor girl, would be left alone."

"Well," said Mr. Lindsey, "and I don't see but it's quite suitable. If you come to pedigree, the Pendragons have the advantage. Windermere is not a very old creation, I fancy."

"Oh, yes," said Eugenia, "but you know pedigree counts for very little now in this liberalized world of ours. Still, no doubt, it's quite suitable, and Aurelia will look the duobess to perfection."

"And not it, too," said Mr. Lindsey; "shouldn't you say so, Mr. Houghton? It always struck me in her poor father's time that she showed great power of management."

Geoffrey had been holding a wineglass in his hand, apparently occupied in turning its beautiful cut stem, with a view of observing the prismatic colors. But at this appeal he was obliged to look up, though he did not distinguish himself by the quota he contributed to the conversation. He only said, "Quite so."

Paxton's eye was scanning him curiously. We have said that with the great poet study of character was something more than an amusement. It came near to an occupation; and the wonderful pictures struck off in those felicitous phrases which filled his writings were after all but reflections of images, less nature by his keen eye, and laid out for future use. Observation of others was become such a habit with him that he carried it on almost unconsciously; and he had brought the art to such perfection that he read the human countenance as other men would read a book. And in Geoffrey Houghton's countenance, and in his whole bearing, he had detected a great change. Freer, more self-possessed, not one whit less honest and original, yet decidedly softer and more refined. The results were patent to all beholders, but Paxton's curiosity was piqued to know the cause. His campaign in the great Pendragon case, and his London fortnight, might have done something, but it certainly could not have done all. "No," said the shrewd observer to himself, "it is only suffering that could have wrought that change; Geoffrey Houghton has suffered, and what is more, he is suffering still."

When once he reached the conclusion his interest was wound to pursue the game. The inquiry would have had its attractions for him even if the subject of it had been a total stranger; how doubly so when it affected the happiness of his Cornish diamond, as he was wont to call the squire of Laventor. The rest of the evening, therefore, he devoted to watching the unconscious Geoffrey, in an unobtrusive fashion of his own; and in each line of his countenance, in each tone of his voice, in the subjects on which he seemed willing to speak, as in those which he showed himself resolute in avoiding, Paxton alike gathered materials which he was not slow in skillfully piecing together.

"Are you anything of a sportsman, Mr. Paxton?" said Holmes-Abbot, addressing his guest; "some of our friends here are preparing for great exertion to-morrow among the pheasants."

"Thank you," said Paxton, "but I leave excursions to Marwood and his assistants; and I should run a good chance of being delivered to their tender mercies if I were to take a gun in my hand, for I should certainly shoot something besides the pheasants."

"Sorry for that," said his good-natured host; "I was in hopes you would enjoy a good day's sport. I believe there are not better preserved woods in all the country."

reckoned the best shot in the county, and much distinguished at pigeon-matches. "I don't know," said Geoffrey, with his usual absence of human regard. "I shoot a pheasant or two when I want to eat them. It gives one an object for a beat through the woods on an October morning. But let me 'kill, kill, kill!' just to fill one's game bag with so many dead birds—for my own part, I would as soon be a postmaster, and write that note in my poultry-yard."

Several of the gentlemen exchanged glances, and young Holmes-Abbot shrugged his shoulders, as much as to say, "You know he is an original."

"It is a question of conscience," said Mr. Lindsey, who was rather fond of displaying what he called "a respect for opinions." "The hunter's pursuit of wild game has, I fancy, never been forbidden. It finds honorable mention even in the pages of Scripture."

"Ay, the hunter's," said Geoffrey; "just so; will animals and so forth. I shall shoot bears, I fancy, when I get to Manitoba. But, then, there is a difference. If I don't shoot them they may chance to eat me, or what is nearly as bad, to eat my sheep."

"Are you going to Manitoba?" asked Eugenia, with surprise, "that is quite an unexpected piece of news."

"Some day possibly I may," replied Geoffrey; "people talk of the benefit of foreign travel, and the backwoods would be more to my taste than the Bay of Naples."

"So he is thinking of Manitoba, is he?" thought Paxton. I shall hear more on that subject before I have done with him to-morrow.

CHAPTER XXII.

A WALK WITH PAXTON.

The morning had come, bright and cheery, and the sportsman had all set forth to the woods, a lively party of men and dogs, whilst Geoffrey, indifferent to the surprise excited by his whimsicality in declining a bear's shooting in the best pheasant covert of Cornwall, was conducting Paxton over the broad open down that stretched along the coast in the direction of Tremadoc.

"You are a bold man Mr. Houghton," said Paxton; "those remarks of yours last night about the gentlemen posturers were rather home thrusts to some of the party."

"Were they?" said Geoffrey. "Well, so much the better; I have no taste for indelicate slaughter. I like to see the wild creatures on the wing, without feeling it my duty at once to knock them over."

"Then it won't exactly be a love of wild sport," said Paxton, "that is taking you to Manitoba?"

Geoffrey laughed. "Oh, Manitoba is only a castle in the air," he said; "I fancy sometimes, when the mood is on me, that a log-but in the woods and a brush with the bears would be a pleasant way of beginning life over again."

"I should say now," said Paxton, "that one who has begun life so well, and kept it up as successfully as you, Mr. Houghton, would make a mistake in thinking of beginning it over again."

Geoffrey sighed. "I don't know much about the success," he said; "life, after all, is a heavy sort of business."

"To some, no doubt, but surely not to you," said Paxton. Perhaps you won't believe me serious if I say that my three days at Laventor, the year before last, have left a picture on my mind that I don't care to forget; a picture of real unmitigated home-happiness."

"Ah, but there have been a precious lot of changes," said Geoffrey. "Laventor is not now exactly what you remember it. My two sisters have married, and left us."

"Then I should say," said Paxton, "stopping with great deliberation to light his cigar, 'that the best thing you could do would be to follow their example.'"

Geoffrey shook his head. "I'm not the man to succeed in that class of adventure," he said; "I should be more at home with the bears, I fancy."

"In other words," said Paxton, "you are going to Manitoba to build a log-but, shoot bears—and get rid of yourself, if you can; but that last, my dear Mr. Houghton, is a matter difficult of accomplishment."

"I didn't quite mean that," said Geoffrey; "I was only thinking that there are some days in one's life when one feels as a poor brute of a horse must feel that has to pull its load, with the collar chafing its galled neck, and the roads heavy."

"And what advice would you give the animal under such unpromising circumstances?"

"I suppose," replied Geoffrey, "one would have to tell him that there's nothing for it but to pull on, and look forward to the stable."

A STRANGE STORY.

A Convert Attracted to the Church by a Longing for Holy Communion.

The editor of the Dakota Catholic has received the following communication, from a priest of another diocese:

Some months ago I asked a convert to tell me what had led her to change her religion. "O, Rev. Father, it was to be able to receive Holy Communion that I wished to become a Catholic." She then related the following circumstances:

"I came to G., and was visiting at a friend's house. One morning while making an excursion among your beautiful mountains I happened to enter a poor little village church. The priest was saying Mass. I saw a young girl rise from her place and advance towards the altar railing and kneel there, the priest turned towards her, holding the pure white Host between his fingers. He then came down and gave it to her. Moved by an unaccountable emotion, I walked anxiously to see her rise—she returned with her hands joined, her eyes cast down, her face radiant with happiness."

"I had very frequently taken part in the Protestant celebration of the Lord's Supper. I recalled the painful efforts which I had made to excite any faith in the Sacrament of which I had partaken, performing it as a duty which I had to fulfil. And here, in this little village church, I saw a communicant radiant and happy."

"I rejoined my companions who were waiting for me in an adjoining cemetery, wondering at my long stay in the chapel. I had no idea how long I had remained, but I will never forget my first visit to a Catholic church."

"The next day I returned alone. The young girl was at the same place; I united my prayers with hers, and, when she arose, I know not what impulse caused me to rise and follow her. The priest, who did not know me, also gave me Holy Communion. I cannot tell exactly what happened around me at that moment, but within me I seemed to see a glory, and rays of light, darting from the Host, illumined my soul. When I rose the church was empty. All at once a fear seized me. I hastened to the priest's house and said to him:

"Reverend sir, I am a Protestant and I have received Communion. Have I done wrong? But I have been so happy and my heart is still aglow."

"The good priest asked me many questions and then said: 'My child, only Catholics can communicate worthily, and if you had consulted me sooner I would have told you that you could not do so, but your good intention is so manifest, and all those circumstances are so extraordinary that I would not dare to say that you have profaned the adorable Sacrament.'"

"I went away feeling rather sorry that I had acted so hastily, but my sorrow was only exterior, for in my heart I felt deep joy and ineffable sweetness. Henceforth I had but one thought, I must become a Catholic so as to be able to receive Communion. I obtained my husband's consent with some difficulty, and two months later I made what others called my First Communion, but which was in reality my second one."

The reader will understand with what emotion and astonishment I had listened to the lady's narrative. There was nothing to be said except to admire the ways of God in dealing with souls; but in my heart I said: 'Here is indeed a soul who recognized Jesus in the breaking of the bread.' She did not impose secrecy on me; therefore I feel at liberty to give your readers the benefit of these interesting details as she related them to me."

BE KIND.

The Lesson Taught by a Contrast Between Two Families.

What a power there is in being kind! In a family in Edinburgh there are three children. There is Charles, a fine little fellow of ten, and a diligent, capital scholar. Then there is sweet, wee Mary, between five and six, and there is Tommy, another little brother of two, scarcely much bigger than a baby. They are all happy as children can be. Though Charles is older than the rest, he plays with the little ones, and never speaks a cross word to them. So they love him with all their hearts and they watch at the window and weary for Charles coming home from school.

There is another family in the same street, where there are also three children. There is Maggie, nine years old; and Peter, a year younger, and Jessie, who is only six, but what a difference between Peter and Charles! Peter's sisters can get no peace when he comes into the nursery. He is a surly, ill-natured boy, always teasing his sisters or calling their names, or destroying their playthings. He thinks it fine fun to break their cups or saucers, or to pull the stuffing out of their dolls. Peter, too, thinks he is always in the right. When his mother or the servant find fault with him they get nothing but impatience or sulksness.

Boys, which of the two are you like—kind, loving Charles, or wicked ill-natured Peter? What would your sisters say if we were to ask them?

Dear young readers be kind to everybody. Most of all be obedient and loving to your fathers and mothers. Be kind to brothers and sisters, servants and companions. And be kind to the poor beasts. Never be cruel, even to a fly on the window. How soon a dog or a cat knows who is kind to it? And don't it make you happy to be kind?

It is the selfishness, unkindness, cruelty of the unweaned heart that keeps us in mind of what sin there is in this world. There will be none of these things in heaven. All who follow Jesus on earth will go to that world of love at last. As the hymn says:—

"In heaven, above, where all is love There'll be no sorrow there."

Reviling God.

One of our German Catholic exchange gives this account of a terrible judgment visited upon blasphemers: In the year 1878 there was given at Bonn, the seat of the celebrated German University, a farce, "Conclave and the Papal Election," by the "Literary and Pleasure Union" of that place. The production thereof created quite a scandal, and the religious feelings of the Catholic population were grossly outraged. The members of this "conclave" elected Professor Oberner as Pope; he was dressed in robes indecently carried placards marked "conclave" a bottle of wine represented the Holy Ghost, and other outrageous and shameful proceedings were placed on the stage. God, however, deemed a just punishment to these malefactors. Professor Oberner shortly after was taken ill, and in a short time died in great agony of cancer of the stomach. The manager and prime mover of the blasphemous production, a Jesuit, was with consumption, and his days are numbered. Another actor was stricken with apoplexy in view of the spot, and died suddenly. Still

another was found dead, lying along side of his dog upon the street; another is paralyzed and morosely excited, a living corpse. An official who took part dropped dead on the street and his friend and companion followed in two days. Another has been lying in bed for months, and is wishing for the death that does not come. There others—well-to-do in the commercial world have failed, and one of these in his prison for false pretenses. These are facts—undeniable facts—the proof which lies in our hands. The foregoing shows conclusively that God will punish severely any infraction of His Commandment, "Thou shalt not murder." And which the actors in the Bonn scandal did not observe when they attempted to hold up to ridicule and contempt the head of the Catholic Church, the apostle of the Lord.—Colorado Catholic.

YALE'S BIG WINDFALL.

Professor Loomis Leaves the University Here Than a Quarter of a Million

NEW HAVEN, Conn., September 18.—The announcement is made that Yale will eventually come into possession of the estate of Professor Charles Loomis, the astronomer, who was a member of the faculty and who died August 15 at the hospital in this city. The estate is valued at over \$250,000 to \$300,000. All his books and pamphlets which relate to astronomy and mathematics are left to Yale and all his other books and manuscripts go to his son. The remainder of the estate goes to Yale in trust. The use of a third of the income is given to each of his sons, Henry B. and Francis E. (now in Europe), and the remaining third is given to the Yale observatory. Upon the death of his son their shares also go to the observatory.

The income of Yale's third is to be applied in the discretion of the faculty to the payment of salaries for astronomical observers and for the promotion of the science of astronomy. If the income is not entirely expended the balance is to be applied to the trust fund known as "The Loomis Fund" and to form a part thereof. The executors are the Hon. Henry B. Loomis, and the treasurer of Yale ex officio. The estate is entirely in stocks and bonds. This is the second largest bequest ever made to Yale, the largest being the Sheffield estate made by Joseph E. Sheffield and worth between \$800,000 and \$700,000. Comparatively few persons know that Professor Loomis was worth so much in consequence of his retired and economical way in which he lived. But it is now seen that his life and fortune were devoted to Yale.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

The Best Output of Flour at Minneapolis for Ten Months.

MINNEAPOLIS, September 18.—The North-western Miller says:—The mill last week made the heaviest run in ten months. The aggregate production of the eighteen mills which ran was 141,990 barrels, against 134,650 barrels the week before, and 163,770 for the same time in 1898. The general sentiment is that flour has been in better demand the past week, and about everybody reports either equaling or exceeding current production. This has been done at the expense of shelling prices, which are still irregular and cover a considerable range. Bakers more readily disposed of their patent and the foreign demand is somewhat more active for the same grade. Some firms say they are selling a greater quantity of bakers' than their mills are making, but the patent has to be partly absorbed by filling old orders. Ocean rates have been still further advanced and are a constant barrier to an active export movement. The direct exports last week were 49,150 barrels, against 36,000 barrels the preceding week.

GULF FISHING.

Acquisition of Valuable Property in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC, September 16.—The liquidation of the old Jersey fishing house of Le Boutillier has been followed by the formation of a Canadian and English company to take over the fishing property of the old firm and continue its business. The principal promoters of the new company are Richard Turner, president of the Quebec Board of Trade; Joseph Whitehead, of England; E. B. Garneau, William Shaw, Joseph Louis, Daniel Louis, J. H. Botterell, George Davis and A. Charlebois. The president and a couple of directors have just returned to town from an inspection of the company's property, which is valued at half a million dollars, consisting of buildings, farms, beach lots, wharves, fishing property, vessels, etc., the real estate situated principally on Bonaventure Island, which is entirely owned by the company, at New Carlisle and Pasphebec, in the Baie des Chaleurs, and at the Magpie and Thunder rivers, on the Labrador coast, north of the westerly end of Anticosti. While the fishing has been very poor this season on the Labrador coast, it has been unusually abundant in results in the Baie des Chaleurs, and within the past few weeks several cargoes have been shipped by this company to Europe, besides five or six to Boston. The name of the new company is the Le Boutillier Bros. company, limited, and it is incorporated by letters patent issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

OTTAWA FRANCOPHOBES

Assemble in Meeting and Pass Some Stupid Resolutions.

OTTAWA, September 18.—A meeting of the Equal Right association was held here last evening, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, on the motion of Rev. Jao. Crothers:—

"That this meeting takes this opportunity of expressing its hearty approval of the proposed action of the Manitoba Government, lately expressed by the Hon. Jao. Martin, attorney-general, with regard to the non-recognition as official of the French language in the legislature, as well as the suppression of the separate school system in that province;

"And, further, that this meeting pledges itself to support no party in the province of Ontario that does not, by its leaders, take immediate and effective measures in the direction of making English the language of instruction in all schools in receipt of public moneys, and of compelling the use therein of such books only as are authorized by the Department of Education."

Toronto, September 18.—A council of the Provincial Association of Equal Rights, organized at the June convention, met here this afternoon, Principal Caven presiding. A resolution was adopted expressing approval of the policy announced by the Government of Manitoba in regard to the use of the French language and separate schools, pledging the assistance of the council in the attainment of the object.

The disagreeable sick headaches, and stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S Bismuth Pills.



NERVOUSNESS CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.

Sherrison House Barber Shop, 77, A. Hethick, prop. CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1897. The wife of the undersigned was troubled with nervousness about a year and a half ago to such an extent that she was almost without any sleep for some months. Physicians and medicines were without avail, and it appeared at last necessary that she would have to be removed to an asylum, but upon advice of the physician a last trial was made with a change of climate, but without having derived any benefit whatever. After an eight-weeks absence she returned home, and was then advised to try Pastor Koenig's Nervous Tonic and was surprised to say that the first dose of the medicine improved her condition, and after taking one bottle full of it she recovered her health entirely. So that since that time she has received no doctor or medicine. F. L. BOLDT, Cashier.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago

Agents: W. E. Saunders & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

It Should be in every Irish Home.

Messrs. CALLAHAN & Co., Gentlemen—The Obitograph of Mr. Farrell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving, as it does, the habitual expression of the Irish Leader.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Equal to Oil Painting (in 16 colors) The only correct likeness of the Irish Leader. Mailed in tubes on receipt of \$1.00. Size, 20x24. Agents Wanted. Address: CALLAHAN & Co., 743 Craig Street, Montreal. 49 12

The Irish Christian Brothers.

St. Bonaventure's College, St. John's, N. F. (under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Power) is conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, who aim at giving the pupils a complete and thorough education, Elementary, Commercial and Classical. At this College boys may advance from the Elementary stage to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation and the Arts and Science Examinations of the London University.

Boards \$150 per annum. Prospectus on application to J. L. SLATTERY.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, MONTREAL.

The re-opening of Classes in this special institution for boys, from the age of 12 to 17, will take place on Tuesday, the 3rd of September next.

1-13 REV. L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C., Sup.

SALESMEN WANTED

To handle my thoroughly reliable Nursery Stock. I engage men on salary or liberal commission. Permanent employment guaranteed. Outfit free; Previous experience not required. Write to O. L. YATES, Nurseryman, Rochester, N.Y. Mention this Paper.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2230. DAME NATHALIE LALONDE, wife of JOSEPH LAMARCHE, a contractor, of Montreal, gives notice that she, under judicial authority, has brought an action against her husband to be separated as to property.

Montreal, August 24th, 1899. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIL, Att. s. for Plaintiff.

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as easily cured as any other disease which medical care may be required, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit, and wish to rid yourself of all care or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and a comparatively small quantity of it will cure you on this advice. Should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For receipt of it we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO.

155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) Chase Brothers Co., Colborne, Ont. 1-13

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balm.

Cutter Bros. & Co., Boston. For a large bottle sent free.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Sells of Pure Copper and Tin for Church Bells, School Bells and Fire Alarm Bells. Warranted. Catalogue sent Free. WANDUZZ & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO.

SUCCESSORS IN BIRMINGHAM BELLS TO THE BLYMNER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1000 TESTIMONIALS. BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM. NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS. 48-9

BAILEY'S

FOR ALL REFLECTORS. A wonderful invention for lighting CHURCHES, HALLS, STORES, etc. Designs, Estimates, and Guarantees sent Free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO. 118 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the purest ingredients, and contain nothing injurious. An Anti-Bilious Pill they cannot be equalled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

How to Stand Well—Stout and Slender, Women—The First Love Letter—A London Fad—Lord Salisbury's Grandmother.

My Kingdom and My Queen. My kingdom has no dazzling throne, No palace grand upon it, Yet 'tis as bright as a star was known, Or sun in royal coronet.

Two subjects in my kingdom dwell, One has an eye of azure, And smiles upon her fair face till Of pure and perfect pleasure;

And as life yields me never joy And heps divine and human, I see one now no more a boy, And one a woman.

By no high-sounding, royal name Or title they address her, As cheerily—their hearts aflame With love they kiss and bless her;

—Youth's Companion.

A London Fad.

An American who has returned from Europe has this to say concerning a popular "fad":—"I do not suppose you will believe me, but it is a fact that I saw dozens of women in London who wore a single eye glass or monocle in the street. The first woman I saw was in Bond street, and she must have been at least 43 years old. She was tall and slim, and her face was lined and seamed with disipation and care.

How to Stand Well.

Women who wish to preserve the slimmness and contour of their figure must begin by leaning to stand well. This is explained to mean the throwing forward and upward of the chest, the flattening of the back, with the shoulder blades held in their proper places, and the delicate curving in of the small of the back, thus throwing the whole weight of the body upon the hips.

Lord Salisbury's Grandmother.

The Shah occupied the wing of Hatfield house in which the celebrated Marchioness of Salisbury (the grandmother of the Prime Minister) was burned to death in November, 1835, when she was in her eighty-sixth year. Lady Salisbury's Sunday card parties and suppers were the "smartest" entertainments in London for more than forty years.

Stout and Slender Women.

How ought these two women to dress? This way. The stout one should have a skirt that is some parts draped long lines, like straight pleated panels of soft draperies, but tightly looped. Then it seems as if the size was as much due to the skirt as to herself, and there are no lines encircling her like the bands about a barrel.

A Wife's Influence.

A wife's potentiality, for good or ill is prodigious. A home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man: wisdom, courage and strength; a bad one is confusion, weakness, despair. No condition is hopeless to a man where the wife possesses firmness, decision and energy.

enterprise and action, but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind, and especially if he is an intellectual man, with a whole heart, he needs his moral forces in the conduct of life. To recover his composure, he must be a place of peace, of cheerfulness and of comfort. There his soul renews its strength, and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of life.

The First Love Letter.

"There's no poetry in the present age," declares one of the chief characters in a recent novel. This is a mistake. There is plenty of poetry in the present age, and so there will be in every age, so long as letters of affection are written by young, modest, pure-minded maidens to those who have excited their shy, but loyal reverences.

Foretelling the Weather by the Sun-The Transatlantic Cables-General Notes.

Sunflower seeds are said to be an irresistible bait for rats. Trapped at night with these seeds will be found crowded with rats in the morning. A yacht was recently launched on the Thames by electrical appliances, which enabled all the supports to be removed on the pressure of a button, and the vessel glided into the water without the slightest hitch.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Foretelling the Weather by the Sun-The Transatlantic Cables-General Notes.

Sanflower seeds are said to be an irresistible bait for rats. Trapped at night with these seeds will be found crowded with rats in the morning. A yacht was recently launched on the Thames by electrical appliances, which enabled all the supports to be removed on the pressure of a button, and the vessel glided into the water without the slightest hitch.

FORETELLING THE WEATHER BY THE SUN.

According to Dr. Zeuger, of Prague, photographs of the sun taken on orthochromatic plates offer a most infallible means to indicate the approaching atmospheric and subterranean disturbances at least twenty-four hours before they set in. In these photographs zones are often seen around the sun's disk—i.e., rings of circular or elliptical form of white or grayish color—and if these zones appear of very large diameter and of unusual heaviness this indicates that violent storms—thunderstorms or magnetic disturbances—will set in at the place of observation.

THE TRANSATLANTIC CABLES.

There are now ten cables across the Atlantic, and their location and condition is about as well known by those who have to do with them as though they were exposed to view for the entire distance. It has been said of Captain Trait, the well known cable fisherman, that he knows the mountains and valleys, lanes and avenues of the ocean as well as a fisherman knows the streets of London. Crossing the Atlantic on one occasion with his regular steamer, and realizing that he was in the vicinity of the spot where a stretch of cable had been laid by another company's steamer some time previous, the captain set to work, poked up the cable within an hour or two and delivered it to its owners on his arrival in port.

CANADIANS IN OVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavalier County, Dakota, is surrounded by thousands of acres of choice government land. Country settled chiefly from Ontario. Secure a farm from the government. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to E. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

It goes into the water. Paying out its immediate stepped, and the cable repaired. You could not see a pinhole in the insulation, but it can be located by the fine testing instruments, sometimes within a quarter of a mile in the entire stretch of 2,000 miles. Aside from electrical protection, it is believed that armor, of iron protected wire, is necessary for protection from chafing on the rocks, and from the teeth of the parasite. Everything is said to have its parasite, and the cable at the bottom of the sea is no exception.

The Blessed Virgin in Song.

On opening Rossetti's works the very first poem that met our gaze was his "Ave." We immediately made note of it; but Rossetti abounds in verses to the Mother of God. We give two extracts from his "Ave." We need scarcely say to the reader that they are genuine poetry:

"Mother of the Fair Delight, Thou handmaid perfect in God's sight, Now sitting forth beside the Throne, Thyself a woman—Trinity—Bare a daughter born to God, Mother of Christ from shell to rood, And we who are the heirs of God, Oh, when our need is uttermost, Think that to such a death may strike Thou once wert sister dearlike!

"'Soul, is it Faith, or Love, or Hope That led me see her standing up Where the light of the Throne is bright? Unto the left, unto the right, The cherubim, succub, conjoint, Float inward to a golden point, And from between the seraphim The gold issues for a hymn. O Mary Mother, be not averse To listen—thou whom the stars clothe, Who seem and may not be seen! Hear us at last, O Mary Queen! Into our shadow bend thy face Bowing thee from the secret place O Mary Virgin; full of grace."

Than this there is nothing finer in English. And from a theological view, we might add that if this be not what Protestants are pleased to call Mariolatry, then there is no Mariolatry in any Catholic hymn to the Immaculate Conception. It will be noted that in one place she is said to be fashioned like us, yet more than us. This, again, is a glass-house for our Protestant brethren, for if one of their fold can give such praise to Mary, surely we are not to be stoned for honoring her according to the precepts of our holy sonnet to the Blessed Virgin from the Italian of Fra Guittone d'Arezzo. We give it below:

"Lady of Heaven, the mother glorified Of glory, which is Jesus—He whose death Us from the gates of hell delivers, And our first parents' error sets aside: Behold this earthly Love, how his darts glide— How sharpened—to what fate—throughout His death— His faithful partner of our birth, Win thee from following where His flight doth guide.

And oh, inspire in me that holy love Which leads the soul back to its origin, Till of all other love the link do fail. This water only can this fire reprove: Only such can suffice for such like sin; As nail from out a plank is struck by nail.

OSCAR WILDE.

The hero of aestheticism, whom Gilbert and Sullivan satirized so keenly in their joint production, "Patience," whatever may have been his other shortcomings and idiosyncrasies, did not fail in his veneration for the Mother of God. The first selection is entitled:

"See, I have climbed the mountain side Up to this holy House of God, Where once an Angel-Painter trod Who saw the heavens open wide. And thence upon the crescent moon The virgin white Queen of Grace— Mary, could I but see thy face, Death could not come at all too soon."

"O crowned by God with love and flame! O crowned by Christ the Holy One! O listen ere the searching sun Show to the world my sin and shame."

AVE MARIA.

"Was this His coming! I had hoped to see A scene of wondrous glory, as was told Of some great God who in rain of gold Broke open bars and fell on Danae; Or a dread vision as when Semae, Sickenng for love and unexpressed desire, Prayed to see God's dear body, and the fire Caught her white limbs and slew her utterly; With such glad dreams I sought this holy place. And now with wondering eyes and heart I stand Before the supreme majesty of Love; A kneeling girl with passionate pale face, An angel with a lily in her hand, And over both with outstretched wing the Dove."

MRS. MULLOCK CRAIK.

The famous authoress of "John Halifax," in a poem entitled "Into Mary's Bosom," has the following:

"Mary, mother of all mothers, First in love and grief on earth Having known above all others Mysteries of death and birth— Take from travail sore and release One more mother to thy breast."

The prayer in the last two lines refers to a beautiful medieval belief that woman dying in childbirth did not enter purgatory, but were carried straight into the bosom of the Mother of God.—J. J. Halm in Catholic Mirror.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 28, 1889.

BALLEY REFLECTOR COMPANY, Gentlemen:—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably. Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES, (Chm. Bldg. Co. 3d Cong'l Church, (Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs:—The Balley Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness. Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANITS, Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

If you wish to raise a lofty edifice of perfection and grandeur for your foundation.—St. Thomas Aquinas.

CHRISTIANITY IN SCOTLAND.

Father Stevenson, S.J., Lecturer on its Introduction There. In the Church of Our Lady and St. Andrew, Galahale, the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, S.J., the eminent Scotch historian, recently commenced a series of lectures on the "Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Christian Faith in Scotland," with an unbiased investigation of the facts which led to the substitution in the thirteenth century, of the Presbyterian form of worship for the ancient Catholic faith, and of the results of the change then effected. The first lecture was on "The Introduction of Christianity into Scotland."

He clearly showed that the faith of Christianity was brought into Scotland early, and only through Rome; that the Christianity of Scotland looked to Rome as its centre, and that the change of its religion was effected by a political movement, not by religious conviction. During the time of the Roman occupation of Britain the Pope summoned certain Councils to meet for the transaction of ecclesiastical business. He did this in the plenitude of his powers as the guardian of the Holy Catholic Church; and those Councils met and deliberated and decided, and the proceedings of some of them have come down to our own time. There are three of them to which I invite your attention—the Council of Arles (A. D. 431), the Council of Sardica (A. D. 449), and the Council of Rimini (A. D. 459). Taking their dates roughly, we may say that they were held from about the year 314 to 360, a very early period. The Pope invited certain Bishops from Britain to attend these Councils, and the Bishops accepted the invitation of His Holiness. Now I asked in all fairness, would they have gone unless they had been of the same faith as the Pope? Would they have deliberated and voted in their Councils? Were they in union with the head of these Councils, or were they not? If they were, then Scotland was in union with Rome in faith and doctrine; if not, then all this is their nonsense.

The second lecture treated of St. Cuthbert and Lindisfarne. Having related the history of their own St. Cuthbert, who has left behind him a name dear to all, and recalling the benefits which he conferred upon the early Church in Scotland, he passed to that of St. Margaret of Scotland, a considerably later period, but carrying on the same grand tale of work done and suffering endured for Christ crucified and love for the brethren. One of her daughters became Queen of England, and two of her sons Kings of Scotland. She was a saint-like woman, who did much for her country, much for their households; she induced the rising race of young women to act with that reserve and simplicity which forms such a beautiful part in a woman's character. She cultivated domestic labors, and taught them the art of sewing. She knew the value of labor, and was well skilled in the use of the needle, and while thus occupied at home she gave the money that was gained by her work to the poor. The poor were very dear to her; she loved them and cared for them, and she brought up many orphans in her own household. Three hundred hungry mouths were fed daily at her table, and while she waited upon the women her husband waited upon the men. Besides, she also taught the poor, instructed the ignorant, and tended the sick in the hospitals.

Think of these things, my brethren, concluded the preacher; it is not I that speak to you, it is Cuthbert and Margaret, and the spirit of the grand old Catholic Church of our country. Love God; listen not to strange doctrines; seek God on the altar of God; be true to His Holy religion, to the religion of the Holy Catholic Church. There is no other road than this—this is the road, the road that leads to the land of the living.

DEVOTED TO OUR LADY.

Everyone knows something about Columbus but comparatively few are aware of the services he rendered to the Holy Mother of God. He was a contributor to the Irish Catholic. It is easy to prove that the great discoverer was one of the most enthusiastic servants of Mary—in fact, devotion to Our Blessed Lady marks every epoch of his life. Let us examine. It was to the Monastery of Our Lady of Rabida that he was providently conducted when he first reached Spain. His first ship was the Santa Maria. It was in a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin that he and his crew received Holy Communion before embarking for the New World. Every evening during that memorable voyage a hymn to Mary was sung on the three ships.

DRINKING A FARM.

And he Did That the Rate of a Hundred Square Feet a Gulp. My homeless friend with the chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in the ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. For you say you have longed for years, for the free independence of life of a farmer, but have never been able to get enough money together to buy a farm. But this is just where you are mistaken.

For several years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of one hundred square feet at a gulp. If you doubt this statement figure it yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. By making for convenience the land at \$43.56 per acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot, one cent for ten square feet. Now pour down the fiery dose and imagine you are wallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you gulp down the 500 foot garden. Get on a prolonged spree some day, and see how long a time it requires to swallow a pasture large enough to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin; there's dirt in it—108 square feet of good, rich dirt, worth \$43.56 per acre.

THE RESULT OF A MIXED MARRIAGE.

(New Orleans Morning Star.) Advice given in anger seldom takes effect, while, if calm persuasion and convincing words accompany it, the end is generally gained.

Not many years ago, a certain Catholic lady and a Protestant gentleman were paying their addresses to each other, marriage was the result. Time rolled on, and four or five children were born, and were beginning to grow up. The wife and mother—formerly so pious—had now become cold and indifferent about the practices of her faith. She never sent her children to Mass, nor did she go herself; no prayers, no catechism.

And this is what so often occurs in mixed marriages, indifference in the parents, and the loss of holy faith to the children.

And it is not strange that, while this is taking place daily around us, so many Catholic young ladies and gentlemen are marrying those that are not of their own faith. They say, "Oh! I'll make it all right. I'll not lose my faith, and I'll raise my children Catholics." Fatal delusion! Others have said the same thing and meant it too. But look at facts; how many children have been lost to the faith; and how many are there in a fair way to lose it? "But I know such a family, the children are all right there," some will say. Take more than a mere random glance, I answer; watch closely and look attentively, and you will come to the same conclusion that I did long ago, and in the case of mixed marriages, namely, that there is something wanting in every one of them.

But to return to my narrative; that non-Catholic husband, of whom I am speaking, was a good man. He saw his children grow up in ignorance of any fixed religious principles. What has he to do? He began thinking. It was a Sunday, and he saw neither his wife nor children going out to church. He spoke to the former: "I promised the priest

when we were married, that I would allow our children to be baptized, but I have not raised them Catholics. They have all been baptized, but you have not raised them Catholics; you never sent them to church, and you don't go yourself. Listen to me now, if you don't take them to your church regularly in future, I will take them to mine." Good warning! Her former life, and thank God, well received. Her former life of fervor now passed before the mother's mind; it seemed as if she had a present indifference. And what a contrast! She could not bear his reproach. She received then and there that she would return to her old habits of piety herself, and that henceforward she would bring her children to Mass regularly, and would see that they learned and said their prayers and catechism, and attended Sunday school. From that day to this, she has kept her resolution, and where the piety of Catholics is to be found there is that good mother with her children around.

CATHOLIC FAITH.

A True Incident of Border Life in New Mexico. The power of the Church is grandly shown in the following incident, which took place during a term of Court the writer attended in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

A young Pueblo Indian had killed a member of his tribe, and was on trial for the crime. The mother of the murdered boy was called to testify. As she stood upon the witness stand it would be difficult to imagine a more wild and uncouth appearance. She had measured nearly six feet in height, but extreme age had bent the broad shoulders and the long bare neck arms and coarse hands told of many a year of weary toil. Her face was haggard and cadaverous, and the scanty gray hair straggled over her brow and almost hid the vivid gleams that fitfully parted from her deep set dark eyes. The house was full of spectators, and a motley group of Indians, dressed in tawdry finery, lounged around the door.

Don Jesse Sosa, the interpreter, rendered her evidence into English for the Court and jury. On being sworn, and she understood the obligation well, she refused to testify, although repeatedly urged to do so.

When asked her reason for refusing, she said that the Padre had instructed her to forgive all her enemies, that she forgave the prisoner and could not swear against him. On being assured that it was not a violation of her obligation as a Christian, and being ordered to testify by the Judge, she reluctantly proceeded to do so. When she had concluded she arose, and raising her long, bony hands, she exclaimed in a voice which was tremulous with emotion: "Jesus, you killed my boy, but God says I must forgive you, and I do. I obey his will." At she stopped down from the stand, a dead silence reigned throughout the Court, and I could not help thinking that the good Padre, who sat among his Indian children, must have felt that his teaching had borne good fruit in the heart of that poor, bereaved Indian mother.

Within a day or two of the above touching event, a white mother stood in the same place, testifying against the alleged slayer of her son. On the conclusion of her evidence she arose and berthed the people by launching a torrent of blasphemous curses at the unfortunate prisoner, who bent his head and bore the storm in silence.—The Monitor.

DEVOTED TO OUR LADY.

Everyone knows something about Columbus but comparatively few are aware of the services he rendered to the Holy Mother of God. He was a contributor to the Irish Catholic. It is easy to prove that the great discoverer was one of the most enthusiastic servants of Mary—in fact, devotion to Our Blessed Lady marks every epoch of his life. Let us examine. It was to the Monastery of Our Lady of Rabida that he was providently conducted when he first reached Spain. His first ship was the Santa Maria. It was in a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin that he and his crew received Holy Communion before embarking for the New World. Every evening during that memorable voyage a hymn to Mary was sung on the three ships.

When land was discovered, the Admiral's devotion was expressed in the names he gave to the different islands, capes and gulfs. The beautiful archipelago of the small Lucayas was called Our Lady of the Sea, bestowing the title of Holy Mary of the Immaculate Conception on the largest of the islands. When he discovered Hayti, he gave the sweet name of Mary to a beautiful gulf. Later on a promontory was called Star of the Sea, and it is known as Cape Maria on the coast another remarkable gulf was named Port Conception. A feast of Our Lady very popular in Spain, Our Lady of O, occurring about the time of these discoveries, Columbus had observed with all the solemnity possible. While returning to Spain he delighted to teach the Indians that according to the Mother of God, it was at St. Mary's, the most Southern island of the Azores, that he sought safety from a dreadful storm. There, too, he made a vow to Our Lady of Loreto, and another to visit the first church to be met on land dedicated to her.

On his famous second voyage, Columbus placed himself under the protection of the Immaculate Conception, and changed the name of the Admiral's ship to Graciosa Mary. To new discoveries he gave the names of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Our Lady of Montserrat, and Holy Mary of the Route. Although his third voyage was undertaken in honor of the Holy Trinity, he called the first island he met Conception and Assumption. When upon the fourth voyage of discovery he placed the feet of Our Lady of the Grotto his titles, letters patent, and all his honors.

And after death, as if he willed it, the great discoverer was still under the sheltering mantle of Mary. His funeral took place in the Church of Our Lady of Valladolid. Seven years after his death the body of discovery he placed in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto. Later on they were conveyed to San Domingo, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her maternal Conception. Her name is not pronounced in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto, and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of

